New-York Daily Times.

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THE BAKER TRIAL.

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Court was opened. The father of the prisoner was admitted within the rails, and took his customary seat. Messrs. Hall, Whiting and Brady, of Counsel, were present. The Judge arrived and took his seat at seven minutes past 10.

The Court said: The Jury, gentlemen, have sent the following communication to the Court. It is signed by all the Jury.

"We, the Jury in the case of the People vs. Baker, would respectfully represent to your Honor, the Court, that we differ in such character and degree that will preclude all possibility of our agreeing. That we have earnestly and sincerely endeavored to find a verdict, and that our labors have only convinced us of the impossibility of our finding a verdict.

On these considerations we respectfully ask to be discharged.

[illegible] Dec. [illegible], 1855—10 o'clock, A. M.

[illegible], Foreman.

[illegible] — David Reitz,
[illegible] Wing, — Michael [illegible],
[illegible] — Daniel Carr,
John [illegible], — Alvah Hall,
John [illegible], — Matthew Hartigan.
[illegible]

Mr. Brady—Mr. Recorder, is Mr. Baker here?

Mr. Recorder—He has been sent for.

At [illegible] minutes past 10 the prisoner (Baker) was brought in, and took his seat by the side of his [illegible]. At [illegible] the Jury were brought in, and they took their seats.

The Court—The Court, gentlemen, has received a paper purporting to come from the Jurymen, in which it is stated that your differences of opinion are of such a character and degree that will preclude all possibility of agreement, [illegible] and you ask now to be discharged. Is that a correct representation of the state of things in the Jury-room?

Foreman—Yes, Sir.

[illegible]—You all concur?

[illegible]—Yes, Sir.

[illegible]—All your names are signed.

The Court—It is merely the formal mode of communicating to the open Court. On reflection, or on review of the determination which the Court had come to yesterday, and seeing the strong language which you use in expressing the degree of impossibility which attends any formation of identity of opinion, the Court I think would be justified in discharging you. Any effort to do that which you have so long attempted to do seems to be to attempt an impossibility. The Court can only regret it, gentlemen, but I think that it would be consistent with duty to discharge you. It is due to you, in behalf of the public, for the careful consideration that you have given to this trial, to return you their thanks, to thank you also for the privations which, as good citizens, you have been willing to endure. To keep you longer from your families and from your business would be to ask of you that which the public has no right to demand. The Court, therefore, discharges you for the term.

[illegible] (Foreman)—Is it improper that I should say anything in Court? I should like to say that we have had the making up of a verdict all the time under consideration, and we have found that all our efforts to form a verdict fruitless. We found that the moral and intellectual elements of the Jury would render it impossible for us to return a verdict, without moral perjury, at least.

Mr. Brady—If your Honor pleases, I think the Clerk of the Court should be here to make some formal minutes of the verdict. Does your Honor think it necessary he should be here?

[illegible] (a Juror)—I, as one of the Jury, feel that it is my duty to thank the officers having charge of us for their gentlemanly conduct, and for the manner in which we have been attended to.

The Court—The Court will communicate to the officers the message thanking them for the Jury for their attention.

At thirty-five minutes past 10 Mr. Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court, arrived. The roll of Jurors was then called, and the Court directed that the Jury be discharged, and the same to be entered on the minutes.

At the discharge of the Jury they stood as follows:

For murder.....9
For manslaughter in first degree.....1
For manslaughter in second degree.....2
Total.....12

The Court was then adjourned, and the Jurors were discharged until the second Monday (14th) of January next.

The division of the Jury, immediately after the delivery of the charge, showed ballots as follows: Six for murder, four for manslaughter, and two for acquittal. At a later period, however, the division showed the above results, and so remained during the [illegible] hours and [illegible] minutes occupied in attempting to agree upon a verdict. We learn that the jurors who voted for manslaughter were James R. Kirke, Matthew Hartigan, Daniel Carr.

The twelve Jurors seem to have agreed upon the following as the conceded facts:

1. That Baker and Poole were enemies.
2. That they had threatened each other's lives, and met several times antagonistically.
3. That after the first affray at Stanwix Hall, Baker had met, on several occasions, with Turner, Paudeen, Hyler, Van Pelt and Lyng.
4. That they went to Stanwix Hall at or about 1 o'clock, together.
5. That they, after arriving at Stanwix Hall, did insult and provoke a quarrel.
6. That Turner fired the first shot.
7. That Poole either after or before being wounded did advance towards Baker. That they came in contact, and that they fell.
8. That Baker did fire the shot from the effect of which Poole died.

Out of the nine Jurors who went for murder, all but two wished inserted the clause of recommendation to mercy.

NICARAGUA.

Proclamation by the President against Enlistments in the United States.

Whereas, information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others resident therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this Government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The Reciprocity Treaty and New-Foundland.

The President has issued a Proclamation announcing the compliance of New-Foundland with the Reciprocity Treaty, and that in consequence, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish-oil; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted from that Province into the United States free of duty, so long as the treaty shall remain in force.

La Cronica, the Spanish paper, is to be resumed on Monday, the 17th inst., as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. It was suspended nearly six months ago, in consequence of the ill health of its editor, A. E. San Martin, Esq.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Further Efforts to be made for the Election of Banks.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY OTHER PARTIES.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SENATE PRINTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Republicans are caucusing to-night—they are still in session. The discussion is as to whether it is best to adhere to BANKS or to try a new man. Several [illegible] and others threaten to vote for FULLER to-morrow. FULLER now gets the votes of a large part of the National Know-Nothings.

LATER.

The caucus has just adjourned. There were sixty-nine present, and they nominated BANKS by sixty-two votes, and resolved to stand fast upon him.

MOORE, of Ohio, and DUNN, of Indiana, were present. DUNN has always said that he would vote for BANKS if he was nominated by caucus. MOORE made a speech indicating his desire to act with the majority for the organization. It is hoped he will now vote for BANKS.

EDWARDS voted for BANKS to-day, and says he has always been ready to do so whenever his vote should be wanted. He will probably stand fast to BANKS hereafter as long as he may run.

WHEELER differs from all the other Anti-Nebraska men. He does not think that BANKS is true on that question, and so he still refuses him his support.

HAVEN still has hopes that he may himself be taken up, or that he can make the Speaker.

On the whole, the present prospect is not flattering.

It is stated quite particularly to-night, that FULLER has given written pledges to Southern men to abjure the Nebraska issue if elected.

Another story, with Democratic indorsement, is that the Know-Nothings would vote for ORR, and that the RICHARDSON men and they will unite for that gentleman's election if the plurality resolution be adopted.

The trouble in the Senate in regard to its printer, is increasing. The *Sentinel* man can't be chosen,—that is evident now at all events. NICHOLSON & FORNEY, of the *Union*, have three separate oppositions to encounter: first, the Republicans, Whigs and Know-Nothings; second, the HUNTER, MASON, BRIGHT, and BRODHEAD anti-Administration men in the Senate; and, third, those Democrats who are opposed to PIERCE's renomination. If the *Union* fails the Administration will be without a well-fed organ, and that is precisely what is desired.

The Democratic combination against the *Union*, proposes to elect some new man, who shall establish a Democratic paper to be an organ of the *whole* party, and not of the Pierce Party. The matter has been much discussed, and will be brought to some definite shape, probably, in caucus to-morrow. The chances are that the *Union* and the Administration will be defeated, for, as will readily be seen, the President cannot make the election of Printer an Administration measure under existing circumstances, and so force it upon the Senate as he did FORNEY's election upon the House two years ago. But *nous verrons*. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

HARBOR, RIVER AND LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SEWARD, Mr. FESSENDEN, and Mr. STUART severally gave notice of their intention to introduce bills for Harbor, River and Lake Improvements. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

FIFTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Banks.....106 | Richardson.....73
Fuller.....40 |

Lester, Harrison, Denver, Williams and Orr, each one.

Necessary for a choice, 113.

FIFTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks.....106 | Richardson.....74
Fuller.....41 | Scattering.....4

FIFTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks.....105 | Fuller.....41
Richardson.....73 | Scattering.....5

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL moved that when the House adjourn it be to Monday.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

While the roll was being called, gentlemen now and then instead of voting Yea and Nay, responded "BANKS" and "RICHARDSON," for the moment believing they were voting for a Speaker.

This misapprehension occasioned repeated outbursts of laughter and cries, "That shows the effect of habit," "The ruling passion strong in death," "Stick to your candidate, my boys," "Ha! ha! ha!" &c.

Mr. MARSHALL's motion was then lost by a vote of 86 against 133.

FIFTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks.....105 | Fuller.....41
Richardson.....74 | Scattering.....4

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Believing that nothing can be accomplished by voting further to-day, I move the House adjourn.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Mr. CUMBACK announced a meeting of the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration men to-night.

Loud calls to order followed, and in great confusion the House adjourned.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, as the members were separating, said:—"There will be a meeting to-night of all the members opposed to the Administration."

Cries from the Democratic side—"You've dropped the Nebraska issue then? Let's have the meeting now."

The following is the last vote in detail:

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR MR. RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Pa., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Greaves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Ball, Brown, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, H. Clark, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Eddie, Etheridge, Evans, Eustis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, Lake, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Moore, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Ala., Snead, Swope, Tappan, Underwood, Wall, Walker, Whitney, Zollicoffer.

FOR MR. LESTER—Mr. Dunn.
FOR MR. HARRISON—Mr. Fuller of Penn.
FOR MR. DENVER—Mr. Richardson.
FOR MR. ORR—Mr. Williams.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

Thursday—No. 15—Wm. H. Goles et al. vs. Thos. M. League. Argument continued by Mr. Hughes for defendant, and concluded by Mr. Pale for plaintiff.

No. 16—Isaac R. Smith, owner of sloop *Vesta* vs. The State of Maryland. Argued by Mr. Latrobe for plaintiff, and by I. Wilson Campbell, Esq., for defendant.

Friday—No. 11—David Bush vs. Mabern Cooper's Administrators. Argued by Mr. Bayard for plaintiff and Mr. Crittenden for defendant.

No. 9—Samuel Vernon, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Coleman. Argued by Mr. Gillett, for plaintiff.

No. 6—Original—Alabama vs. Georgia. Subpœna process awarded on motion of Mr. Phillips.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Anti-Administration Caucus held to-night was only tolerably well attended. Considerable debate on various propositions to reconcile conflicting views took place, but it is believed nothing was definitely arranged.

The Amoskeag Veterans at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Amoskeag Veterans arrived here this afternoon, and were received by a military escort, and marched to Independence-square. The guests there stacked arms and marched into the Hall.

Colonel POTTER was introduced by Mayor FRITZ to Mayor CONRAD, who welcomed the Veterans to the Hall and to the City.

The march was then resumed, and Gen. PATTERSON reviewed the military as they were passing his residence.

They partake of a banquet at Samson-street Hall this evening, and will leave for Baltimore and Washington in the morning.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana, on the morning, and Key West, evening, of the 10th inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Crescent City*, from New-York the 3d inst., had not arrived at Havana.

The bark *Mary London*, from Honduras, with mahogany for London, ran ashore, on the 7th, at Loo Key, and was still aground at the latest dates.

The brig *Isabella*, of Apalachicola, for Mobile, with cotton for New-York, on the 6th inst. ran ashore at Bay Honda Key, and was in the hands of wreckers.

There is nothing important from Havana. Sugars were firm, and planters were looking for higher rates.

Arrest for Embezzlement of Railroad Stock.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, late Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning, charged with embezzling seventy shares of the stock of said road, and transferring the same to the Roxbury Savings Institution. He plead not guilty, and was held in $7,500 bail for trial. It is said that other charges of embezzlement will be preferred against him. He was arrested in New-York yesterday, by Boston officers, and brought on in the night train.

Accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

PLAINFIELD, Friday, Dec. 14.

The early train from Somerville this morning ran off the track at Scotch Plains. The tender and one passenger car were thrown down the embankment and smashed. The wreck there took fire and burnt up. No one was killed, but quite a number were more or less hurt. Among the injured are Mr. MAHLON VAIL, flour dealer, of Pearl-street, New-York, and Messrs. TRUAX, DUNN, STODWORTH and PROBAS, all of this place.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Dec. 14.

CHARLES PLANTRIDGE, conductor of a freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad, while uncoupling the engine from his train, near Concord, this morning, fell, and was run over and killed. He leaves a wife and six children in Northfield, Vt.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 14.

A fire broke out in the American Hotel, in this city, last evening, and, before it could be subdued, the dining-room and kitchen were damaged to the extent of $2,000.

The weather continues mild and somewhat cloudy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"SAM" AGAIN AT SUPPER.

A Pleasant Time at the Union-place Hotel.

There is a rule of the O. U. A.'s—they say—which forbids public demonstrations. So a certain enterprising portion of the members of the Order have organized an Association, through which—still holding to the title of sturdy O. U. A.'s—they may have public performances in any way they like. And, as they are jolly people, a Banquet was conceived as the natural method of working off the surplus of animal spirits,—not to say anything about the patriotism that cracked and sparkled, simultaneously with the champagne. The new body is known as the "American Flag Association," formed of the members of "American Flag Chapter No. 84, O. U. A."—and yesterday was the first Anniversary, celebrated by a fine dinner at the Union-place Hotel. Several distinguished guests were among the company: GEORGE LAW, J. T. HEADLEY, DANIEL ULLMANN, Ex-Senator WESTCOTT, Judge CAMPBELL, Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, and Mr. CONOVER, President of the Board of Councilmen, together with sundry other Know-Nothing members of the Board.

Mr. CONOVER has the Presidency of the new Association, and sat at the head of the table with much urbanity. At his right sat the Honorable the Secretary of State elect. A portrait of WASHINGTON was festooned with flags, and had a star above it.

Mr. CONOVER introduced the regular toasts of the evening—by pointing, with manifest pride and amidst very great applause, to the emblem which the Association has for its name and symbol, the American Flag. The Association and all that belonged to their side of the House, were glad to have their friends with them, and had invited the Press to be among them,—so they were not afraid to see published what they said and did. He denied positively that Americans propose to shut the doors against the foreigner—they do no such thing,—only, foreigners must behave themselves.

The Secretary of State elect, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, responded happily to toast No. 1. As he rose, the company rose, and gave him three hearty cheers. The toast was:

Our Country—

"Our Country first, our glory and our pride;
Land of our hopes—land where our fathers died—
When in the right we'll keep thy honor bright,
When in the wrong we'll die to set it right."

The phrase "Our country," said Mr. H., is one often abused. Enemies have endeavored to fasten upon us the stigma of not being national—of being proscriptive. Mr. HEADLEY repelled it. But nationality means something more than fifty millions of square miles. Greece forbade foreigners to interfere in the Government; Switzerland would be swallowed up in six months, did she not adhere to her nationality. Nothing has destroyed Scotland but her clans. In every native-born American the love of country is so strong a sentiment, that he cannot be contented unless it is symbolized. The brave seaman forgets his lost vessel, his murdered crew, his mutilated limb, in the agony of losing his flag. The flag of the country is the sign that indicates the patriotic love of his land. Mr. HEADLEY told hard stories of the editors and public speakers who haven't nationality; and then he had a story of CALHOUN and a spirit of WASHINGTON, which rebuked his schemes of denationalization.

During the delivery of Mr. HEADLEY's speech, a number of the lady guests of the Hotel entered the dining-room, (among them Miss ADA CLARE) and were received with a clapping of hands which for a moment quite drowned the speaker's voice. Afterwards, there was a toast, drunk deep and long, in honor of the sex.

Judge CAMPBELL spoke in response to "Our Noble Order—the germ from which has sprung the great American Party." He thought the Order of United Americans was as old as the country itself. In all cases of emergency, the American people have united together for the purpose of working out great reforms and effecting great revolutions. But coming down to modern times, the Order is to be considered as the great balance-wheel of the American Party. There is a sentiment in American birth. Our fathers have handed us a trust which we are bound to hand over to our children after us. The Judge was eloquent, and was heard with marked favor.

Mr. JAS. A. FRASER sang a comic "Sam" tune.

Other toasts were in honor of the President—to the memory of WASHINGTON and his compatriots—to the Union, "a precious legacy of our fathers, to be transmitted unimpaired to our children," (responded to with a song by Mr. F. H. NASH, in the chorus of which the company jollily joined)—the Constitution, &c.

Ex-Senator WESTCOTT of Florida responded to a double toast in honor of the Constitution and the Union. The Senator is a stout, large-sized person, of a peculiarly genial and pleasant face, rubicund and fresh. Before God he did not believe there is a true American heart in the Union who ever contemplated with earnestness or without horror the idea of a dissolution of the Union. He alluded to his refusal to sign, with RUSK and others, the Southern Address of a few years ago, and added that he held to the doctrine of secession, but not to that of disunion. Americanism will prevent secession, and forever annihilate disunion. There is only one amendment to the Constitution which he had to propose, and that was, to allow every voter to vote directly for his candidate.

When we came away at midnight, Mr. ULLMANN, E. W. ANDREWS, LOUIS E. GLOVER, J. J. OLIVER, and one or two others, were down in the bill for responses. There was a toast yet to be honored, touching the "Second Declaration of Independence," that is to take place in 1856. Another declared that we must have none but Americans to rule America.

Another—that New-York still is "the higher star in the galaxy."

Another—that the Judiciary is "the guardian of our rights."

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS was programmed for a reply to the "Bible and Public Schools," but being in Washington, he sent a letter.

Mr. ULLMANN spoke at a late hour upon "the American Party—Prosperity and Power at home."

In short, and finally, the banquet was a handsome affair, and in consequence of the presence of ladies, tobacco was at a discount. Letters were received from a number of gentlemen who were unable to attend. By not attending, they missed a comfortable dinner and patriotism in untold quantities.

The Matsell Mystery.

Whether MATSELL is or is not an alien, he must think that he is a citizen. There is an oath on record, which he has lately taken, to the effect that he is a naturalized citizen—and testified to by the County Clerk,—preliminary to making application to the Bar of the Supreme Court. His Clerk, MACKELLAR, (late contumacious,) has made, also, the same oath, and for the same purpose. In itself this seems like evidence of the Chief's citizenship.

But his followers—up,—BRANCH, BRIGGS & Co., see in the effort to gain admittance to the bar a sure confirmation of their theory that he cannot prove his citizenship, and seeks this endorsement of the Supreme Court to stand him instead of his "documents."

But that grand mystery of the age soon goes before another Sphinx—the Board of Police Commissioners. No day is yet appointed for the examination to commence, but we trust it will be an early one—the public bursts with curiosity. Of course the examination will be conducted with open doors, as all other trials or charges are. BRANCH will be an essential witness of course, and the ladies of Williamsburg who guard themselves with a cordon of fierce bull-dogs, fresh every day from the pound—they must needs come upon the stand; and we shouldn't wonder if even the beautiful minister from Brandon should be compelled to come. Friends, it is a great thing to live in such a day as this. Our peaceful posterity, from the days of their stupid millenial uniformity, will look back with envy on the excitement of our lively times.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

The Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., arrived in the City last night, *en route* for Washington, for which place they left this morning at 11 o'clock. After going through with the dress parade in front of their quarters, Manhattan Hotel, they took up their line of march for the cars. This Company is composed of a few of the solid men of New-Hampshire, and the Veterans of 1812. Among them are Ex-Judges, Ex-Senators, Ex-Congressmen, Lawyers, Ministers, Cashiers, &c.—nearly all personal friends of President PIERCE. Their appearance in Broadway was very imposing. They number 150—thirty of them are over six feet in hight. Their uniform is after the Continental style. They are accompanied by the Manchester Brass Band. The officers are Colonel C. E. POTTER, Adjutant S. LANGLEY; Captains PARSONS, CILLEY, MOORE, DOW; Lieutenants AYER, CROSS, BROWN, CILLEY; Chaplain, Rev. B. M. TILLOTSON.

They stop in Philadelphia Friday night, proceed to Baltimore Saturday, and remain there until Monday morning—taking early train of cars for Washington—returning to this City on Friday next at 3 P. M. We understand they are to be the guests of the Light Guard, Capt. VINCENT, during their stay here.

School Items.

W. OLAND BOURNE, Esq., on Thursday night delivered a very sensible Lecture on the "Elevation of Character," at the Boys' Evening School in the First Ward.

The large new Twenty-first Ward School (No. 49, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue,) held its first reception Thursday. Mr. PERKINS, of the Male Department, has introduced the Pension Method of teaching Geography, by means of impromptu maps drawn by the boys on the *Black-board*. Some of the lads exhibited very great facility in this novel exercise.

Messrs. DELAMATER, WEST and JONES, of the Educational Committee, called at the Tenth Ward Schools last evening, passed through the various class-rooms, and made their minutes prefatory to their final report for the year.

Slow and Easy Coroners.

The Coroners seem to be very moderate, slow-paced, conservative men. They don't make "indecent haste," or break things by flying around in a fret. Behold the tokens:

The body of Capt. ROBINSON, a well-known citizen, was found on Monday last floating in the river, at the foot of James-street. Notice of the fact was sent to the Coroner's office, but it was not until Wednesday afternoon that the inquest was held. During the greater part of the interval, we are informed, the naked body lay exposed on the wharf.

Some weeks ago, a man, named JAMES DIXON, a printer by trade, was knocked down, and beaten in one of the down-town streets, by a gang of prowling ruffians. He was picked up badly bruised, and removed to his residence in First-avenue, where he died, on Tuesday, we believe. The Coroners were notified, but from some cause none of them appeared. The relatives after waiting until the body began to decompose, had it interred in Greenwood Cemetery, without an inquest.

Fun on the Screws.

When will the Police Commissioners overhaul Captain WALLING for his sin of swearing before the Legislative Committee that he had received written orders from "His Excellency" the Mayor, to discharge prisoners, and disobeyed them? His Honor assured the Captain, we are told, that "in swearing thus he committed perjury." It was a serious matter, and should not be permitted to slide. But our records of the Committee's proceedings show this morning a little more swearing of the same sort.

One Policeman too Many.

Why is it necessary that citizens should pay $700 to support a detailed Policeman at the St. Nicholas Hotel? The Courts suffer for lack of Policemen, and the reputation of the St. Nicholas' guests should shield them from this implied imputation upon their peaceable character.

Committee on Assessments.

The Committee, Alderman VARIAN in the Chair, met yesterday, and examined Mr. WEBBER, the inspector, Mr. SHIRDON charging that the flagging of a portion of the Bowery was not done according to contract. Mr. SHIRDON became very warm with Mr. SANFORD in the matter. No results were reached.

Daring Burglary.

The house of J. B. HARTON, No. 29 Gouverneur-street, was entered last Friday afternoon, while all the family were at home, and from a bureau in one of the rooms was taken a gold watch, two dozen silver spoons, and other property of considerable value. No clue to the thief.

Letter from Gov. Clark Concerning the Pardon of Michael Cavanagh.

Some days since the telegraph brought us accounts of the burning in effigy of Gov. CLARK, by some citizens of Lewis County, because his Excellency had thought proper to commute the sentence of a man who had been convicted of a capital offence. The indignation was got up to order for political effect, and probably answered the purpose of those who participated in the proceedings. In a late number of the Martinsburg *Republican* we find published the following letter from the Governor, assigning the reasons which had impelled him to interfere in behalf of the accused:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1855.

To P. H. Conkling, Secretary, &c.,

DEAR SIR: I have received from you the proceedings of a meeting of the electors of Lewis County, held at Odd Fellow's Hall, in Martinsburg, on Friday, Nov. 9, 1855, with a request that I would furnish you with a statement of the reasons which induced me to commute the punishment of MICHAEL CAVANAGH from death to imprisonment for life. I cheerfully comply with that request.

MICHAEL CAVANAGH was convicted of the murder of JAMES COOPER, at a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lewis County, in August last, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th day of October succeeding, and subsequently respited until the 9th of the present month.

Soon after his conviction, several petitions from the citizens of Lewis County were sent to me, asking for a commutation of his sentence. One of these petitions is signed by a Justice of the Sessions, the foreman of the Jury which convicted CAVANAGH, the President and several Trustees of the village of Lowville, and the President and Vice-President of the Bank, a supervisor, an ex-county treasurer, an ex-member of Assembly, the pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and many other respectable persons, most of whom state that they were present at the trial.

Letters were received from the Judge who tried the prisoner, from the Sheriff, several of the Jurors, and his counsel. Judge ALLEN, who presided at the trial, furnished me with the minutes of the testimony, and in a letter, approving of the verdict of the Jury, says of CAVANAGH: "*There is a possibility of his innocence.*" It appears that the prisoner has been once before tried for the same offence, when the Jury failed to convict him. I am informed that five of the Jurors were, on that trial, in favor of his acquittal, one of whom under date of Oct. 14, 1855, writes as follows: "I have not changed my mind as regards the want of evidence to identify CAVANAGH as the man who committed the crime." The Foreman of the Jury on the same trial, in a letter before me, says: "The Jury under the Judge's charge, thought they could not properly find a verdict of Manslaughter in any of the degrees, though they *would have been glad to do so*. I shall rejoice if CAVANAGH's sentence is commuted, and I feel quite sure the other Jurors would also."

One of the Coroner's Jury who heard all the testimony, and resides near all the parties, says: "I am acquainted with many facts and circumstances which were not before the Court, and all go to show that MIKE (CAVANAGH) was not the man who did the killing of COOPER; but strongly show that he did not kill him, but that RUTLEDGE did. I have the boots that RUTLEDGE wore the night the murder was committed, which are bespattered with blood, corresponding with spatters on the house and fence where the body was found. I do not think that MIKE (CAVANAGH) should go unpunished, but that to commute his sentence to imprisonment would be better justice, and I am confident that such is the opinion of a majority of the Coroner's Jury, and nearly all the people of Lyon's Falls."

The Sheriff, in a letter, and by affidavit, states a number of facts not brought out on the trial,* explaining some of the circumstances against the prisoner, and tending to cast still greater doubt over his guilt. He says further: From his (CAVANAGH's) appearance and conduct it is impossible to detect anything showing his guilt. Even to this late day† he solemnly protests that he is innocent. The trial of Mrs. LOFTIS as accessory, and of RUTLEDGE as principal, may throw light upon the case of CAVANAGH; and I cordially unite in the application to commute his punishment.

The prisoner's counsel describes him as without any intelligent, active friends, and says: "Scarcely anything was done for his defence, except the little I could do, in the very short time allowed between the Courts."

The testimony on the trial, which is familiar to you, appears too unsatisfactory and contradictory to warrant the infliction of an irremediable penalty. The identity of the prisoner with the man who committed the murder, is by no means clearly proven. It rests entirely on the testimony of the witnesses who saw him through a window, by moonlight, at a considerable distance, and also on the color and arrangement of his dress, whether he had on two shirts or one, whether one was red or not, and whether the white or red shirt was worn outside over the other.

The difficulty of making these distinctions under the great excitement of the occasion, and in the night time, is too apparent to need any comment. In the chain of circumstances relied upon to connect the accused with the murder, several links are wanting to remove all doubts of his guilt. Admitting that CAVANAGH killed COOPER, their encounter must have been somewhat unexpected and unpremeditated, which, with the evidently unprepared or chance weapons, alleged to have been used in the affray, suggest the theory that the act may have been manslaughter and not deliberate murder.

Several witnesses swear positively that during the night of the murder, CAVANAGH was at home and in bed. These witnesses are said to have sworn falsely.‡ Probably they did; yet it is not conclusively shown in the Minutes of the trial before me that their testimony is unworthy of attention. On the other hand these witnesses do not appear to have been drunk on the night in question, while several of those who testified against the prisoner confessedly were. Finally, no adequate motive for the murder of COOPER by CAVANAGH is shown, and his dilatory movements towards an escape are hardly consistent with the idea of his guilt. Nevertheless, I find considerable evidence of his probable participation in the murder, while a reasonable doubt, at least, exists in my mind, as to his guilt as principal. I have, therefore, felt compelled by a sense of duty, as well as by the promptings of humanity, not to release him from all punishment, but to change the penalty from death to imprisonment for life.

MYRON H. CLARK.

* The testimony on the first trial was explained by witnesses on some points, which was explained to the Jury, on the second trial, verbally by the Judge with the consent of the counsel on both sides. This explanation did not seem to be set forth in the Judge's Minutes; therefore it was shown to the Governor by affidavit.

† The Sheriff's letter was written Sept. 22, and before CAVANAGH was aware that an application was to be made to commute the sentence.

‡ The discrepancy in the testimony of the witnesses was chiefly as to the *time of night that he returned home and went to bed*. All agree that he did go to bed and remain until daylight, but they differ widely as to the hour of the night.

Good News from the Indian Country—The Sioux Offer to Make Peace with the Omahas.

From the Bellevue (Nebraska) Young America, 29th ult.

A letter has been received by Col. PETER A. SARPY, from his confidential agent, STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq., (now trading with the Omaha Indians, about forty miles north of this place,) stating that a deputation from several bands of the Sioux had arrived at the Omaha camp, and had proposed terms of peace. They desired the presence of the Colonel, who has over thirty years been the principal Indian trader on this frontier. This news is very gratifying, as it promises to put an end entirely to the warfare which has existed so long between these tribes. As the offer comes from the stronger party, the probabilities of a permanent arrangement are the greater. We also learn that the Omahas have been quite successful in their hunt, and will remain in camp as long as the game continues so plenty.

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

The Misunderstanding between England and America—The Russian War.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You cannot expect to hear from me any further news of the [illegible] the threatened rupture between England and the United States. There is now the turn to the subject. The news must come from America. If the Presidential Message and the Washington Correspondence do not take [illegible] of the [illegible], the [illegible] may [illegible] the attention of the British Parliament before the people and Parliament get a [illegible] from the British Ministry of the reasons that led them to the [illegible] demonstration against America.

We are at this moment in [illegible] of the American papers up to the 14th of November only, containing the utterance of the first impression caused by the unexpected demonstration of the British Government, and the [illegible] of the London *Times*. The American papers have probably never yet been copied to a greater extent here than on the present occasion. Leading articles of the New-York and Washington press made the rounds through almost every large and small paper in the United Kingdom, and even on the Continent—a telling evidence of the importance that is attached to the case. In general, if my observation does not deceive me, the American papers produced rather a soothing impression, inasmuch as the tone of their remarks is by far not so bellicose as many had feared, nor as [illegible] in some Mephistos and their ilk have hoped. The *Times* is very well satisfied, [illegible] it did not hope to come off so cheap; which fact, [illegible] to hear that Mr. CRAMPTON has been [illegible] his passport at the first intelligence, feel their [illegible] relieved from fear. There is, however, a want of [illegible] in this; inasmuch as the Washington Government could not have had at that time any official explanation on the subject from Minister BUCHANAN; he himself knowing no more of it when his dispatch-bag was mailed for the *Asia* than what he saw in the papers. I believe I have informed you that the interview he immediately demanded had been politely but cleverly delayed by Lord CLARENDON, until the *Asia* had left. So it would strike me it is a little premature to say that Mr. CRAMPTON has not been offered his passport. This depends on the official explanations from London, about which I expect to hear something from America by next mail. Who knows but such explanations may have been offered as the Washington Cabinet will have to rest, *pro forma*, satisfied with, though of course they won't believe a word of it, and their opinion of the case may perhaps be better inferred from the movements of Commodore PAULDING than from words spoken or written to Minister CRAMPTON.

To give you my own impression, I must say that it has struck me as if the American papers had been laboring under the effect of an unexpected surprise; everything being a guess with them. I cannot yet take their lucubrations for a true exponent of what will be the general tone of public feeling, once they see clearly their way, and groping in the dark shall have resolved itself into a positive knowledge of the real case. In the meanwhile I can well understand the uneasiness they display. A rupture of peace is no slight matter anyhow, and no friend of his country should treat it lightly. On the other hand, I take it to be a remarkable indication that, so far as the periodical press of the United States has entered on the analysis of the cause to which the British demonstration may refer, with regard to American issues, and American [illegible], I did not find one single organ of the American Press disposed either to concede that England is right, or to yield an iota of any American point. There may be crouching a storm in this little black patch on the horizon. However, diplomacy has many a trick in store, and things may pass over [illegible] smoothly this time. Of one thing, [illegible], I feel certain, and that is, that unless a European revolution turns the current, one great fight you must have with European Kings. You can't escape that "manifest destiny," provided (I deliberately repeat) the Democracy of Europe does not open a safety-valve for the gathering steam power.

I see with satisfaction that the American papers are unanimous in confirming my anticipation, that the first explanation advanced by the *Times* is totally unfounded. I confidently expect to see my other remarks equally justified by public opinion as well as by events.

In the meanwhile the "no war with America" cry begins here already to be heard in meetings. It will come thicker by-and-by—John Bull is rather slow to move.

While at this particular juncture the attention of the people in the States is totally absorbed partly with the English controversy, partly with mustering their forces for the approaching Presidential election, the forlorn-hope skirmishes of which will have commenced by this time in Congress, I don't know but that it may rather be a wanton supererogation to entertain your readers about European affairs; however, a few of the more comprehensive minds will peradventure be disposed to remember that it is necessary for American statesmen attentively to watch the condition of European affairs, if they desire to enable themselves to forestall the turn their own relations are likely to take towards the ruling powers of Europe. Therefore I may as well give you my impressions on some leading points.

That the campaign is perfectly over for this year in the Crimea, thus much you know. To this knowledge I will add the statement, that the Allied Powers never had, nor have the intention to deprive the Russians of, or to drive them out of the Crimea. Since the fall of Sebastopol they have done absolutely nothing there—mere parade movements to keep the troops warm. The public, however, expected day by day to hear that GORTSCHAKOFF is cut off, and has surrendered with his whole army, or at least that to save the the army he evacuated the Crimea,—while, instead of seeing this expectation realized, the public has been surprised by the intelligence that the Czar selected just that time to make a promenade down to Simpheropol in perfect safety and comfort,—and by a rather ominous coincidence, just when he was starting from Nicolaieff for the Crimea, the English and French Governments sent an order by telegraph to the Allied Generals to stop any movement in advance, and to keep on the defensive behind their old lines. It would have been anything but polite to inconvenience the Czar in his journey of course. The halt order has soon been converted into an order to go to Winter quarters—while the French army has been already reduced by more than 20,000 men,—the reëmbarkation of which force is only the beginning of farther reductions. The Czar, on the contrary, feels so sure of the Crimea that he actually engaged in the construction of a railroad from Perekop to Simpheropol. And well he may feel sure—the rumor is spreading in well-informed quarters, that the Allies do not intend to resume the campaign in the Crimea, but will rather evacuate it, retaining only hold of Kamiesch, Balaklava and [illegible] until peace is patched up. This rumor is practically confirmed by the reduction of the French forces, and by the energy with which the Allies apply themselves to the destruction of the Docks and works of the south of Sebastopol. They are absolutely bent on having no serious issue in this war. If ALEXANDER ROMANOFF were President of the Russian Republic, instead of being the Autocrat of sixty millions of slaves, and the corner-stone of despot-

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Constantinople and St. Petersburg to be Destroyed.

THE [illegible] TO BE EXTENDED.

The Sound Dues Question at Copenhagen.

The French Press on the Anglo-American Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

I have just received some important political intelligence from a source entirely reliable, which I am sure will interest you. You will have observed that an Allied congress, which has been maintained by the Allied powers in regard to the manner in which the campaign is to be opened in the Spring, as well as in regard to their intentions towards the German States. The Emperor's speech, extraordinary as it was in many respects, did not positively indicate any settled intentions for the future towards anybody or anything; and in fact great efforts are being made to conceal the next year's programme of operations. But I believe I have it in my power to give you the programme, and I mention it, for the first time, that I can say a portrait of the chief of Russia's power.

You will not have failed to observe the remarkable inactivity displayed by the new gun-boats which were sent for the first time, and only as an experiment, at the taking of Kinburn. These boats were built after plans and suggestions made by the Emperor, and the first constructions, necessarily imperfect, are said to be susceptible of important and valuable modifications. Yet they fulfilled exactly the work which had been set from the commencement of the war, a boat which could approach armed fortifications without great danger of being destroyed. The English declare the invention just the thing required, and so the clever English ship-builders are engaged in the construction of three hundred of these boats, French builders on one hundred. With these boats they intend to attack and destroy Constantinople in the Spring, and then of course, St. Petersburg. Louis Napoleon declares that with these boats, Cronstadt can, and must be, destroyed; and he feels so confident of the fact, that he is ready to head the expedition if necessary. Still he is willing, and no doubt will consent to leave the work in the hands of the English Admiralty. The campaign will thus open by the taking of Odessa and Nicolaieff, and the attack on Cronstadt will follow. The fall of Odessa and Nicolaieff will render necessary the evacuation of the Crimea by Gortschakoff, if it does not occur from other causes before that time, and the Allies will then be in possession of the entire Black Sea coast.

This is the programme; what will be the results, if it succeeds?

With the fall of Cronstadt and the city which it protects, of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and the Crimea, *certain European powers will discover all at once that* they have all the time been friendly to France *and England, and opposed to the unlawful designs of* Russia, and will find it to their interest to unite themselves to the alliance. These new-found enemies of Russia will be Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and several of the smaller German powers; while as a special auxiliary they may count upon the powerful force of Poland. Russia will then be crushed or compelled to sue for peace, and will thus come out of the contest with clipped wings.

These are the results, which the Allies promise themselves for the next year, and it must be admitted that they look satisfactory on paper. Will they be able to realize them?

Perhaps you did not fail, as many did here, to give a proper signification to those words of Prince Napoleon's speech at the close of the Exhibition, where he hoped to see an extension of the power of the King of Sardinia, their ally. Perhaps you only received the *Moniteur*'s copy of the speech, in which these words were suppressed. Now, if you will recollect, what the Emperor said in his last two speeches preceding that at the close of the Exhibition, in regard to his ally Austria, and the treaty of the 2d December, and then the speech of the Prince Napoleon, about an anticipated extension of the power of the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor's speech made at the same time, in which a threat was made against Prussia, of which Austria was the principal, and you have a chain which will give you much food for reflection. Austria was for a long time coaxed, and her alone treaty of the 2d of December recognized as an act of alliance, but now she is threatened with an invasion of her Italian possessions, and an increase of territorial limits of His Majesty Victor Emanuel. This same Victor Emanuel is now at the Palace of the Tuileries, in company with several of his ablest statesmen, and makes his appearance much less frequently in public than was anticipated. There are evidently important affairs to regulate. No doubt, new lines are being drawn on the map of Europe, which it is hoped may appear in a next Summer's edition. Let Francis Joseph and Radetzky take warning.

Mr. Fazon, who was sent by the American Government to Greece to settle the difficulties which existed with that Government in regard to Mr. Kirze and others, has accomplished his mission and returned as far as Paris on his journey home. Mr. Fazon experienced no difficulties whatever, the whole affair having been settled the first day after negotiations were opened.

In regard to the dinner which was given by Commodore Bazan on board his ship at Athens, and about which so much has been said in Europe, the facts are these: Commodore Bazan gave a dinner while in port to Mr. Fazon and other invited guests, among whom were the Russian Minister, who was the only member of the diplomatic corps present. When the Minister came on board, he was received with a proper salute, such as would have been given to any other minister. The circumstance has been distorted into an immense manifestation of American sympathy for the cause of Russia, and as an intentional affront thrown into the face of the Allies.

The French journals of this morning announce that the Congress of Copenhagen did not convene on the day appointed, "on account of the bad will of the American Government;" which means simply this, that the Congress of Copenhagen, not intending to settle the question of the Sound Dues, was nothing more nor less than a diplomatic "dodge" to entrap the United States, and that finding her awake to her interest, and holding aloof from the Congress, the meeting ceased to possess its importance, and did not take place. Denmark declares that her Sound Dues are necessary for her prosperity as a State, and that her prosperity (substitute the word existence) is necessary to a preservation of the balance of power in Europe. She desires thus to make of it a political question, and in advance claims the protection of the other great European Powers. She calls a Congress of Nations, and she hopes by getting the United States to enter this Congress, to commit her to its decisions, or at least to the principle which she is desirous of establishing. The United States, determined to treat it as a commercial question, and having no interest in the balance of power in Europe, has very properly abstained from the Congress. But was this the reason why the Congress did not sit at the time announced? There is reason to believe that other Governments, convinced of the bad faith of the Government of Denmark in this affair, may have shown a backwardness about going into the Congress, and anxious to avoid remark, have thrown the blame at the door of the United States. It is quite certain that, within a few weeks, a great lukewarmness has been shown in regard to this Congress, and it is not improbable that other causes than those alleged by the Government of the United States, may have operated in preventing its sitting.

The sitting is said to be only adjourned, and may yet take place—but this is doubtful. Europe does not consider Denmark very essential to the preservation of the balance of power, while the Dane consider it essential that the Sound Dues should be abolished. There is no doubt but that the ground occupied by the United States in that occupied at least by every Government in Europe, and they only oppose the United States in what they call her premature manner in attempting the settlement of the question. It is an opposition of form only.

The French journals, as we anticipated, are alarmed at the tone of the American Press in response to the warlike articles which appeared in London four weeks ago against the United States. M. Lamartine, in one of his letters, speaks with a long article, based upon a letter which he has received from a distinguished American friend—(Mr. Dudley Mann is a distinguished friend of M. Lamartine—in which he declares the doctrine that France and England never desired to act, and can never act, in concert against the United States, and that one of the objects of their alliance, and the United States need have no fear of such an event, [illegible] M. Lamartine's letter, so far it goes, is good. But, in another article, he says it is not natural, and that it is unnatural, that the United States could go to war with England and France as an ally of Russia.

Capt. Mordan, of the United States, has just returned to Paris from a visit to Vienna, where he has made an arrangement with the Austrian Government to build for her a steam war frigate of 1[illegible] guns, and based upon it, he is about entering a contract also with the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the construction of a boat to run between Marseilles and Constantinople.

Mr. Mason, the United States Minister at Madrid, has recently conferred on young Lieut. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Bellmont, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, "for great zeal and activity in the performance of his duties during the entire campaign."

An interesting book is about to appear from the pen of M. Cauchemarb, entitled, "The Diplomatic History of the Rupture of Russia," which will embrace all the negotiations of France, England and the United States, at the time of the war of Independence. The work will possess peculiar interest to Americans.

The Times has at length found something in the United States to commend, an event which I scarcely never imagined possible. It characterizes the conduct of the Court in Richmond, Virginia, which sentenced Mr. John Torrence to refusing to testify as a witness to a suit a secret which a dying man had confided to him as a righteous, enlightened, and an giving hopes of a better day coming in that benighted country. The Times's author understand how so much justice could have been found in a Slave State.

The city of Paris gave last evening to the King of Sardinia one of these grand fêtes for which the Hotel de Ville has become, under M. Haussmann's direction, so famous. The King and Emperor arrived at 10 o'clock, and left at 11½. In opening the ball, the King occupied the place of honor, and danced with the Princess Mathilde, the Emperor with the Duchess of Hamilton, and Prince Napoleon with the lady of Marshal Magnan. The decorations of the Palace on this occasion, while resembling in general design those of the fête to the Queen of England, were more brilliant in detail, and seemed to have reached the last degree of perfection of the decorator's art. Victor Emanuel, like Victoria, opened his eyes with astonishment as he passed through the brilliant halls of this brilliant Palace.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Great Debate in the Spanish Cortes—The Last of the Privileges of the Spanish Nobility Abolished.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

To those who watch the progress of liberal principles in Spain, and the gradual and constant advance which that country is making, the vote of the Cortes, on the 21st of this month, will mark that day with a red letter in her annals.

The question was upon the sixth article of the project for a new Constitution, which states in substance that no title of nobility shall be required as a qualification for the discharge of any office in the gift of the Crown or of the people. This was a long step to take. It was the complete destruction of the last of the privileges of the nobility. Only three days before, the nobles alone were eligible to certain offices. Field-Marshal San Miguel, who saved the throne in the revolution of July, 1854, was, by the joint desire of the Queen and the Cabinet, designated for commandant of the corps of halberdiers, or interior guard of the Palace. But he was not a Grandee; and, instead of throwing open that office to others, the Government went to work and created the old General a Grandee, under the title of Duke of San Miguel. The question upon the continuance or abolition of these privileges in the new Constitution was therefore an exciting one, and the debate it elicited is highly interesting. The limits of this correspondence will not permit me to give much of an idea of it; but some portions most striking, and some in which the doings of our late Minister, Pierre Soulé, are alluded to, are translated in the following extracts.

A masterly and most true description or explanation of what the revolution of July really was, and what it signified will be found in the speech of the orator of the Democracy, Sr. Olozaga. I commend it to you especially as the very key-note for the comprehension of what is now passing in Spain, and you will, perhaps, esteem it important enough in that sense to merit a place of preference in your columns.

Señor Olozaga said:

What was the revolution of July? Was it a military insurrection? No. The troops were in their quarters, and those who made the barricades wore blouses and brown jackets. Was it a popular sedition? No. The agitators and intriguers were lacking, and the anonymous soldiers of the people abounded. Was it a dethronement? No. The people did not ask for the abolition of the Throne. Was it a proclamation? No. Not a single voice asked anything on the side of the Throne. What was it? If any one believes these propositions to be inexact, I await the explanation of his reasons. Meantime I maintain with all the vigor of conviction that the 18th of July was nothing of these—neither a military insurrection, nor a popular sedition, nor a proclamation of anything by the Throne, nor an abolition of the Throne. Nothing of these. What was it? Sir, the people had been suffering for eleven years a tyrannical yoke; that continued oppression had tired the people, and it was longing to give vent to its repressed indignation. All those years may be assembled in one formula. We had been legislating without Cortes and governing without laws, and the people wished a Government with laws and a legislation by Cortes. And that formula serves to explain what was the 18th of July. It was a bloody combat for justice. The people, vexed, calumniated and oppressed without reason and without motive arose, and interdicted all the powers of the State—all—do you understand it? Not one remained. All the powers of the State were interdicted by the mouth of the cannon and the musket. Do you understand it? All.

One of those Powers had wished to speak on the 17th. It wished to speak by the mouth of a new Cabinet, composed of men distinguished for their virtues and their accredited liberalism according to the old style. The Throne presented this Cabinet to speak in its name, but the sovereign People stopped their mouth, and said—To-day, for this day, nobody speaks but I. That Cabinet could not speak—no one did speak—nobody, Sirs, nobody. On the night of the 17th the irritated people burst their bonds and began the punishment of those whom they deemed culpable. That night also no one could speak, because the voice of those who would have spoken was stifled by the muskets of those who that moment were in power. In the main Plaza, at 12, at night, began the Revolution by the anonymous People,—heroic, valiant, but without a banner—without a formula. Already there remained nothing on foot but the People and their justice.

Thus passed all the day of the 18th. The 19th came—and the People, who until then, had not descended from the height of their instincts—from the height of their justice—but who lacked a political formula, who had no leg, who knew no man, nor faction, nor party, upon which to call to interpret their destiny, their instincts, and their aspirations,—the People, who had that vague aspiration of desire, but who knew not in whom to apply it—the People saw, on the 19th, that a man presented himself in the streets—of much respect—a man worthy of respect—General San Miguel.

General San Miguel was not the expression of the popular desire; but General San Miguel was the highest, the most illustrious guarantee which the people encountered that day; and General San Miguel was called to be the pedestal of Madrid—not certainly, I repeat, as a political banner—not as their banner of regeneration, but as a pledge, a pledge of guarantee.

The people when it does not know what to do—in prudent and wisdom is the wise to do for it. On the 19th the people on the one hand interdicted all the existing powers of the State, and on the other it made a call upon the wise man of the country. But it wanted to the wise man a guarantee, and on the pole that guarantee was the General San Miguel.

On the same day another name was pronounced—a national name—that of the Duke of Victory, (Espartero). Just as little did the people seek in invoking the Duke of Victory the supreme domain of its Government; for we not mistake this point; to think that we would be to ignore the instincts and aspirations of the people. The People knew what the people had to say, but knew not what to say, nor how to give. It did not know how to give the formula of the future code of the nation. It knew it from the wise men of the country, and in rather not; before that day could arrive, there must be an interval—an interval between the day of anarchy and the day on which the wise men should take their resolution; and for that space of time the people needed a guarantee and that guarantee was in Madrid, General San Miguel—in Spain the Duke of Victory.

* * * * * * *

The 20th of November arrived—a day not less memorable than the 18th of July, of which it was the complement, and of which it fixes the signification. The 18th of July was a combat and a demand for justice, the 20th of November was that justice—was the judgment. And what was judged, then, Sirs? A thing new and extraordinary, much in the object of the judgment, as in the matter of the cause and the quality of the judge.

Gentlemen on that day the Spanish Cortes were assembled. They had been called by the revolution; they had come to fulfill the wishes of the revolution, and these wishes were undefined. But they extended to all things, and nothing was without the circle of that popular wish of that popular call; powers, authority, institutions, rights, laws, all come to be judged Sirs.

In the midst of the unquiet curiosity of the tribunes, in the midst of the curiosity of the Cortes, a Secretary rose in that desk and read. What the Secretary read the Cortes will hear. "We pray the Cortes to be pleased to adopt as one of the bases of the Constitution which they are about to form the Constitutional Throne of Don Isabel the Second." Hearing is the language; we pray the Cortes—that is, they who are able to concede the prayer, and to no other authority.

Have you seen anything equal? Never. It is the first time such a thing was seen. And that you may not doubt this, that you may not lessen its importance, that all of you may accept the portion of responsibility which belongs to him, that you all may know the place you occupy in history, and in presence of the Spanish people, that you may not come with a mask to arrogate to yourselves merits with the Throne which do not exist; that you may not say that that is now traditional and historic which has been put in judgment, I will show you things as they are:

Was the voting of the Throne a mere solemnity? No. It was the sentence of a tribunal. The Throne was put in judgment; there was an issue; there were pleadings and there was the sentence. Deny this if you choose; deny the proceedings; deny the sentence. Still you will not deny that there was an act serious and formal; one of those which impress a character upon the life of nations and are developed in their consequences.

It cannot be said that it was an act improvidated, transitory or trivial. This cannot be said of any act of the Spanish Cortes, much less of the Constituent Cortes, because there was citation and notice; there was the promulgation by the public journals; there was the solemn assembling of the Cortes, the Duke of Victory in that seat yielding the Presidency to Señor Mazon, the Deputies all assembled, and the Secretary reading solemnly in that desk a petition for what was thought to be just. The cause then was opened, the issue joined, the debate followed, and, last of all, the sentence of the tribunal came to put its seal upon the proceedings. It was, then, not a trivial, or a transitory, or a transitionary act. It was a *judgment*, in all the extension of the word—a judgment which will be raised in the domain of history, and will occupy in it a place of much teaching—an act of those in which to every one will be pointed out the part he took in it, honorable or dishonorable—if, indeed, there was any dishonor.

And now, Sirs, for the sake of illustration I will speak of another petition; I will confront petition with petition; and you will see, Sirs, the distance there is from one to the other; and you will see, also, that each is in its place—the one in the bosom of the times past, the other in the bosom of the ages yet to come. I speak, Sir, of that celebrated petition which, in the dawn of our Constitutional regime, in the year 1814, was signed by seventy Deputies—perjured and abject, if you please, but still clothed in the character of Deputies—representatives of the nation and the country. These at the return of King Ferdinand VII. from exile, presented deliberately a petition which we all know, and whose principal chapters were the following: 1st, That the Sessions of the Cortes should be suspended till the King, informing himself of the true necessity of the country, should convoke them; 2d, That a general process should be commenced against those who had taken possession of the Government of the country; and 3d, That a council should be convoked to arrange ecclesiastical affairs, the Inquisition, &c.

And these three things—besides others which are not to my purpose—these three things, which mark all our mode of being, all our social life—these Deputies prayed of the King to grant, and said: "These are, Sire, our desires and the causes which have urged them. By all this, your Majesty will take cognisance of the state of Spain, of its sentiments, and of the rectitude which induces us to this just step of submission due to your sovereignty."

Compare, Gentlemen—those Deputies said to the King, "*Your sovereignty*," and these Deputies, those of these Cortes, say to this Body, "In the use of your sovereignty"—what an immense gulf between petition and petition, between men and men! Who will be so bold as to leap that gulf? Yours is the work—you are they who have taken the sovereignty from the hands in which your predecessors recognized it. This is nothing less than the Sinai of the Spanish people. Your proposition—do you know what it signifies? Sirs, it signifies the death of all our principle in the history of the Throne; it signifies the annulment of that history; it signifies an open sepulchre to all our order of ideas of right and of distinction; and the proclamation of a new order of things and of rights.

And who signed that proposition? Who made that prayer? Gentlemen, the names are significant. Don Manuel de la Concha! What a name to proscribe all our history! Don Manuel Cortina, Don Evaristo San Miguel, Don Patricio Escosura. These names come to say, "the time in which the sovereignty of the Spanish people was in the King has finished; the time in which the sovereignty of the Spanish people is in the people has begun." Is not that what they said and what they submitted? Well that *you* said also unanimously—unanimously. Note it well!

The judgment is legitimate; the tribunal is competent; the matter is subordinate to the judge. Is not that it, gentlemen, what was said? There was then unanimity on these three fundamental points. The Judge, the judgment, and the thing judged. All unanimous, absolutely unanimous.

Consequently we have all entered into the new order of things; and he who would wish to separate himself from that which was done yesterday, let him retract his vote,—pro or con, let him retract his vote. He who would wish to return the sovereignty where it was, let him turn back—let him retract his vote.

The 20th of November was the judgment by the people. It was determined indeed to proclaim an institution, the Throne, by the vote of the constituent Cortes, and we all respect that vote; we are all subordinate to it.

But, gentlemen, will see that the constitutional question is resolved; that the institution of the Executive power has a new origin, a new character and conditions. It will be seen also that there can be no separation between the Throne and the people. The people live with the Throne because the people has wished to live thus, and the Throne must live with the people. What signify then the titles of nobility? &c., &c., &c.

I send this off to be sure of the mail, but I shall make an effort to get the rest forward in time for the same steamer.

Señor Olozaga closed the debate in a great speech, which nobody cared to follow, and the House was carried by an immense majority against the privileges of the nobility.

Portions of his discourse will also be sent to you.

AN AMERICAN.

In Milwaukee reporters are a "privileged class." The Mayor has issued an order admitting them free to the watch-house.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Un-Home Villain.

SUGAR-HOUSE, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following may serve as a caution to parents, if you think it worth publishing. A little girl in her 10th year was placed in charge of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, to be put in some friends in New-York. Arrived at Jersey City, she was sent alone, her guardian supposing her extreme youth, at least would be sufficient protection against doubt. But a villain who got on the car at Binghamton, N. Y., forced the alarmed child to answer his questions. He asked her name and residence, but offered her a part of his sandwich. He coaxed her to take breakfast, which she refused. He succeeded in flattering her, but she kept his sandwich alive. He succeeded, that he was going to Europe, and tried to persuade her to go with him, but the scamp failed to interest her. After this he asked her if she wrote letters without the consent of her friends. She replied that she did not. Foiled by the innocence of the child, the captivating scoundrel tried another lure, and begged her to meet him at Taylor's Saloon, there have a fine dinner, and afterwards go to the Museum; all of which she declined. On arriving at New-York, he tried to induce her to enter a carriage; as she would not, he followed her into an omnibus, and left her when opposite the Astor House. The child reached her friends quite prostrated with fear. He was about 40 years old, rather undersized, dirty dark, with soft, rather full face, whiskers and hair inclined to light brown; skin rather dark; his [illegible] black or dark clothed. Both of the child's friends are in search of the knave, and if caught, he will receive his deserved attempt. M. D.

Letter from Mr. Hayden, Conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As I have been wrongfully accused to the public as the driver of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, I beg to state that since my indictment, I have been going my rounds that I might be able to establish my innocence, while on the part of the prosecution, they have been putting it off until Monday of this week when the case was brought on and transferred on Tuesday with a speedy acquittal, which serves to meet the expectation of all present, possessed with common sense.

My case was defended by the Hon. Benjamin Baily, who passed several eulogies upon the management of the Company by employing counsel to assist the District-Attorney, because he desired to do it within their power, and also upon Joseph H. Brown, their agent, who stated one thing before the Mayor and another upon the stand. For my part, I am in favor of conducting a case, if it be to gratify a certain, and I am greatly opposed to injuring a man by indicting him and dragging him through the Courts of Justice, when he stands perfectly innocent. And in conclusion, I would say, that as I feel as if my reputation has been injured, I stand perfectly innocent and now, notwithstanding, I remain, public opinion may be. JOHN F. HAYDEN, Gansley's Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

Plate to Commodore Perry.

We dropped in yesterday at No. 447 Broome-street, to see the service of plate manufactured there, to be presented to Commodore M. C. Perry, by the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of New-York. The whole cost is between six and seven thousand dollars. The service comprises the following pieces: soup tureens, sauce tureens, vegetable dishes, dish covers, butter coolers, salad dishes, ice dishes, salt stands, gravy boat, a centre piece for fruit and flowers, large silver tea and coffee service of seven pieces, and a full complement of forks, spoons, &c. On the large pieces is the inscription, "Presented by the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of New-York to Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, in acknowledgment of the signal services which he has rendered to America and to the world, by his able and successful negotiation of the Treaty with Japan."

On the reverse side the Commodore's crest and the anchor underneath; on the small pieces an abbreviation of the above, with the crest and anchor.

Many a Nabob Must Go to the Poorhouse.

If the following is true, and if all things work right for the claimants.

From the Geneva Palladium, Dec. 5.

Discovery of Titles to Valuable Property in the Centre of New-York City.—A Ninety-nine Years' Lease.—Two of our own citizens have recently discovered titles to a large estate in New-York City, and in New-Jersey, of which they have remained in blissful ignorance all their lives. We will not go into all the details of the case at present, as we shall be able to go more specifically into the facts by and by. Enough will now barely state that the property in New-York is now claimed by the descendants of some old title deeds which have been hid since the time of the Revolution.

The circumstances are, that about the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, an old lady resided upon a farm now embracing the most central part of New-York City; and not willing to encounter the troubles incident to the approaching struggle, she returned to Holland, her native country, to remain till the war was over, leaving a daughter in New-York, and some in the country. But, unfortunately, about a year previous to the close of the war, she died suddenly; and when search was made for the deeds to her farm and other property in this country, they could not be found, and remained undiscovered until a few weeks ago. In the meantime, her family was scattered, and her personal effects, household furniture, &c., were distributed with them. Among other articles, a relative came in possession of an old bureau, that had been in her family over forty years.

It had always been noticed by the possessor of this old bureau, that upon the under side of one of the drawers was nailed firmly a square piece of tin, but it was supposed to cover a hole or defect in the drawer. A few weeks ago, however, the lady who possessed the article, was led, on overhauling its contents and noticing that the drawer was completely worm-eaten, to remove this piece of tin. On doing so, what should she discover but the long missing documents, consisting of seven title deeds, on parchment, in the Dutch language, all in a perfect state of preservation. Of course, this discovery was at once made known to the relatives and heirs, among the number two well known citizens of Oswego; and the proper steps for recovering the property, most of which is now held by the Corporation of New-York, are about to be taken.

But this is not all. The discovery of these documents has led to the discovery of title to valuable property embracing some 50,000 acres of land in New-Jersey. In this case, it seems an ancestor of these heirs, who was a large landholder nearly 100 years ago, leased a large quantity of land in New-Jersey in small farms to different individuals for a term of 99 years. These leases are now about to expire, and the property will revert to the heirs above named.

Running the Contract System into the Ground.

They give out their Fires by contract in New-Orleans. A firm has the job of quenching them all for $100,000 per annum. Do they do their deaths and marriages by contract too? And what are the terms?

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

All sorts of plans are proposed to correct the evils incident to the use of the Russ pavement. Here is another: cover the street with a mixture of Asphalt and *Sand*—try one hundred feet.

Accident to an Officer of the Court.

During Thursday night, Mr. Buchanan, one of the officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, fell down the iron steps of the Court-house, from having trodden on a piece of apple paring, seriously injuring his spine. He was conveyed home in a coach, and now lies in a precarious state.

A Tax Commissioner Appointed.

The appointment of Alderman A. J. Williamson as Tax Commissioner, in place of Mr. Gideon H. Pember, whose citizenship has been impeached by Mr. Emmons, will not escape attention. Mr. Williamson's appointment was made by a vote of 11 to 5.

Life-Saving Association.

Joseph Walker, Esq., has been chosen President of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association, in place of the late William B. Jones.

Dewitt A. Davenport, in a card disclaims any indorsement of the article attacking the press put forth in the *Publishers' Circular*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Terms of the Courts.

The Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District (City of New-York) have appointed General and Special Terms, and Circuit Courts of that Court and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, for the year 1856 and 1857, as follows: "General Term in 1856 and 1857, on the first Monday of February, May, and November, and the second Monday of September. Special Terms on the first Monday of January, March, April, June, October, and December, and also on the first Monday of each month at Chambers, until and including the month preceding the first Monday of the month next in the said year. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.—[illegible] and decisions.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

There will be an entirely new Circuit Calendar made up for the January term. [illegible] a great favor on the Clerk by filing their notes of issue on or before the 20th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible]

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

DECISIONS.

Oliver Wheldon, Jr., et al. vs. George H. Dunton et al.—Motion made by plaintiff [illegible]

[illegible] vs. [illegible]—Order [illegible] granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—[illegible]

Before Recorder Hall.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

An Irish woman named Strahan was tried yesterday, for an assault upon a German woman named Kopp, on Nov. 18. The two women had a quarrel. The former called the latter "[illegible]" name. The Irish lady retorted with another bad name. The Irish lady did more than [illegible] fear blows on the Jerseys [illegible] the Hospital, in the nature of the case. Dr. Joseph A. Smith testified that the wounds in question that the injuries were inflicted with a [illegible] piece of pottery; then with a hatchet. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the injuries were not of a dangerous character. Mr. Charles Spencer defended. The jury had not agreed till a late hour.

GRAND LARCENY.

James Cronin was charged yesterday with an attempt to commit grand larceny, on Nov. 12, several pieces of pantiling, valued at $[illegible], the store of Mr. Flood, No. 8 Chambers-st. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

George H. Parker vs. Edward Barnes, Robert R. Gray, Freeman Clement and Benjamin Ellis.—This was an action, by Mr. Alexander Bonner, on a note made by Campbell and Kennedy, and indorsed by Ex-Alderman Boutton. It was proven that the note had been discovered by the plaintiff, at the suit of the owner, and [illegible] the Judge ordered an addition of 50 per cent.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Tolleson and Underwood Guard of Brooklyn, numbering 60 men, visited Great Lonesome Lake, passed four days on the way home from Lake Placid, where they spent a happy day, and delighted for a good while the natives of Keene Valley.

NEW-JERSEY.

They Want Two Not One Governor.

A suit was brought in Jersey City on Thursday, before Justice Gaskill, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by Lewis Gibbons, of Jersey City, for his ejectment which was ordered from his seat in the cars on that road, on his way to Port Jervis, and the passenger conductor posted up in the cars that a person paid for seats to keep their seats, must not permit any person or persons appear in them, but [illegible] while he went into the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen. The Company refused to pay for it. He sued them and the Justice decided in his favor.

Letter from Robert Tyler, President of the Adams Express Estate Commission.

[illegible]

To ——, Esq. *Dear Sir*: It gives me pleasure to answer your note of this morning in reference to the spirit and purposes of the Commission recently held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, under the auspices of the Commercial Relief Aid Association. You pay only a just tribute to my true American patriotism when you suppose me incapable of connecting myself with any illegal or disorganizing project whatever. And I may be permitted to say, that if my [illegible] political character and [illegible] the prerogative and exceptionality of certain papers, and the [illegible] exceptionality of others, can conscientiously point out any [illegible] the basis of the action of that Convention, in justification not only of the strictly legal [illegible] conservative character of the organization. Upon that platform, in which the holy love of faith, [illegible] is fully harmonized with the severest duties of American citizenship, every member of the Convention, although twenty-four States were represented in it, unitedly stood, with one heart and mind. It is true the partiality of the Convention placed me in a very prominent position in regard to its action, but [illegible] to state that I was unexpectedly [illegible] participate in the movement—that I accepted the invitation, because it is no part of my nature to desert those who have been and are my friends, on account of any chance of prejudice that may [illegible] to hang around them, and [illegible] that I was in New-York with a [illegible] all sorts of difficulties, and all manner of [illegible] where it now is [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] to the [illegible] and purposes of the organization.

You may ask, then, what we are [illegible] Sir, I answer it, having [illegible] that we are [illegible] American citizens in this country, [illegible] great crisis, [illegible] may arise, when we may [illegible] to the earnest consideration of our whole country. For instance, without referring to other contingencies, it is certainly not [illegible] that the application of the political events of the future, the United States may be drawn into an European war, in which England may be an adverse party, [illegible] a forced conflict with England. Our City is full of regrets when contemplating such a [illegible] The prospect of such a [illegible] is, to me, [illegible] it is to be feared, [illegible] that the British Government will [illegible] by the line of the high-minded Monroe, [illegible] this Union into the [illegible] of the [illegible] essentially affecting the future peace, prosperity, and [illegible] of the American [illegible] has [illegible] the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, [illegible] will [illegible] that American [illegible] Central America, [illegible] the old Monroe doctrine, or [illegible] relative to the interests of our citizens; if, with [illegible] of war from the London Times [illegible] argument, also will continue to [illegible] our country, and to hold us [illegible] tion; if her entire press will engage, with the most deliberate design, to complicate the subject [illegible] possible, in a steady and systematic effort to promote a dissolution of this Confederacy, and to embroil us in general anarchy and [illegible] if she will send her cringe and [illegible] into our territory, to violate our neutrality laws, by [illegible] illegally enlisting our citizens for her Crimean service, thus, in her presumption of moral superiority, [illegible] to dictate this great nation to [illegible] Constitution of a House Cassel, or some other petty [illegible] Prussian policy; and then [illegible] to her rescue; if, in truth, England, by [illegible] such a course of policy, will have war, we will [illegible] our Government with the [illegible] and efficiency [illegible] that war—that's all. And if that war should come, I think I can venture to say we will carry it [illegible] country, or we will carry all the men [illegible] of our country [illegible] and [illegible] family constituents [illegible] into the National Treasury, and undertake to drive every vestige of British authority out of Ireland with the willing assistance of the oppressed subjects there; [illegible] United States [illegible] of the [illegible] Confederacy [illegible] dependent [illegible]

Very respectfully, [illegible] NO. 2[illegible]

The Corn Crop.

The farmers of New-York, probably never experienced greater obstacles to the production and securing of the Corn Crop, than they have encountered this year. In many parts of the State, the rains prevented one-third or more of it being put in, and the continuance of wet weather prevented any attempts to remedy this evil. Then the season was so cool and "backward," that the rest failed to fill and ripen well. And the fall of the continued rains of October and November, prevented the farmers from hunting and husking the crop without great difficulty and risk. Many have left it in the fields, and there are [illegible] still large quantities in the fields. Taking into account all these circumstances, the crop must be a very small one.—*Rochester Union*, 6th inst.

[illegible]

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW-YORK.

Criminal Business in the Oyer and Terminer and Sessions.

VAGRANCY FOR NINE YEARS.

The Legislative Police Investigation [illegible] with the examination of witnesses.

Recorder Tallmadge Sworn.

COURT CORRUPTION.

Q.—Mr. Tallmadge! You are an Ex-Recorder of this City, are you not. A.—I am.

Q.—How long were you Recorder? A.—I was appointed in 1846 by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, and continued in office five years; I was subsequently elected by the people, and served three years—eight years in all.

Q.—Do you know of any abuses in the Courts and Police Department of this City? A.—The question is too general in its character, and I hardly know how to answer it properly; I will say that there are some corrections which I think might be made with benefit; one I will mention, is with reference to the Special Sessions; that Court takes cognizance of all misdemeanors, which I think is defective; that Court consists of one Judge, either the Recorder or the City Judge; it sits Tuesdays and Fridays, and when I was there there were sometimes from sixty to one hundred and ten cases disposed of during two hours in the morning; in consequence of this large amount of business, very many of the cases are disposed of with very little consideration.

The present mode of procedure in the Police Courts is as follows: A man charged with a misdemeanor is brought in, and the complainant is required to be there, and make his complaint. The Police Magistrate then commits him to prison for trial in the Special Sessions. That is the mode of procedure with all cases of misdemeanor, and the consequence is, our prisons are filled with persons awaiting trial, at great expense to the City. The next evil consequence is, that when the case is brought before the Special Sessions, the witnesses must be subpœnaed again, and the complainant must appear again. The subpœnas are a great expense; there is great loss of time; and very often, because of the delay, the complainant does not appear to prosecute, and the prisoner is discharged without a hearing. I have known from three to five hundred subpœnas to be issued during one week.

The remedy I propose is this: Instead of requiring the Recorder to sit in Special Sessions, I would have a Court, consisting of two Police Magistrates and a competent Judge, before whom all misdemeanors should be brought, the complaint entered, the case heard, and the prisoner either discharged or committed, on the first hearing, and without delay. The benefit would be, that justice would be done, and with promptness. Another benefit that would follow the change would be, that the complainant would have to appear but once; another is, the great saving from expense in the matter of subpœnas. Under the present system a thousand persons are sometimes kept in prison awaiting examination at the public expense, while under the change I propose, there might be very little detention in prison before a hearing. If a Court, composed of two Police Magistrates and a competent Judge, should sit in the morning when all the facts were fresh in the minds of the witnesses, a more satisfactory hearing could be had than at present, and at much less aggregate expense. This Court could sit in different parts of the City, on given days, and the jails be kept nearly free from all but prisoners who have been tried and sentenced.

Q.—What is your opinion of the law on bail? A.—In my opinion, the law of bail should be so amended as to permit bail to be taken for appearance.

Q.—What do you think of the practice in vagrancy cases? A.—Vagrancy comes under the head of misdemeanors, and the practice would be affected beneficially by the corrections I have proposed.

Q.—Have you ever known of delays in cases caused by the absence of the property Clerk? A.—Often.

Q.—Would it not be better to let the property remain with the Clerk of the Sessions? A.—Sometimes it would be very inconvenient to parties to let money remain in the hands of the Clerk.

Q.—Do you think the Recorder and City Judge have time to attend properly to any other than judicial duties? A.—I think the Recorder and City Judge should have none but judicial duties to perform, and that those attending to criminal business should do criminal business only. I think the appointment of policemen should be taken from the Recorder and City Judge. The appointment and trial of policemen furnishes sufficient work for a distinct board—the Mayor might very properly belong to the commission.

Q.—What's your opinion in relation to the appointment of police for life, while Magistrates are appointed for [illegible]? A.—I am in favor of appointing policemen during good behavior. The changes that are going on continually from political causes, operates badly upon the Police Department.

Q.—What is your opinion in relation to the election of Judges by the people. A.—I think it is manifestly bad.

Q.—Do the Magistrates' Courts stand as high now as they did when they were first organized? A.—I think they stand about the same in the public estimation.

Q.—What is your opinion of the election of laymen to be Police Magistrates? A.—I think Magistrates should be professional men, or at least men familiar with the fundamental rules of law. I think Police Magistrates are as important to the public weal as a Supreme Court Judge; and, in many cases, more so.

Judge Phillips Sworn.

Q.—Do you know of any abuses existing in the Courts or Police Department of this City? A.—My attention has been called, frequently, to the deprivation of rights of persons arrested as fugitives from justice.

The Judge proceeded to recite a case in which he was counsel for a prisoner who was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-Jersey, on Governor Clark. But Mr. Hopkins, believing the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the Committee, objected to hearing it; and Joseph Keene was sworn.

Joseph Keene's Testimony.

DOINGS AT THE WORK-HOUSE.

Q.—Mr. Keene, what is your business? A.—I am Superintendent of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island.

Q.—How many have been committed for vagrancy during the past year? A.—From the 1st of January last to last night, four thousand two hundred and twenty were committed for vagrancy—for intemperance, pauperism, and prostitution; about nine-tenths were prostitutes; they are generally committed to the Penitentiary, and from there to the Work-house; about six hundred were committed direct to the Work-house.

Q.—Are there many cases discharged before their time is out? A.—There are a great many cases discharged before their time is out, on writs of *habeas corpus*; *I have known writs of habeas corpus to arrive at the Work-house before the body.*

A QUEER CASE.

Q.—What other facts can you mention? A.—I know of a case in which a woman was sent to the Penitentiary, and three days before her time was out, a recommitment was sent up; the case was before Justice Bogart, and the husband of the woman, who prosecuted the recommitment, was a policeman at the Crystal Palace; the recommitment recited that the woman had been before the magistrate, when I knew she had been in the Penitentiary all the time; I went down to see about it, and took the woman with me; she did not serve out a second term.

SICK VAGRANTS.

There are many cases of sickness sent up as vagrants when the persons are morally honest; cases of young men who contract disease and have not the means of procuring a cure, who present themselves, and are sent to the Penitentiary as the only way of getting to the Penitentiary Hospital; it would be much better if they could be sent direct to the hospital; there are many women sent up for the same reason.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Q.—Are there many persons sent up more than once. A.—There are; I know of one case, a woman who was sent up first on the 27th of August, 1837—eighteen years ago—and I don't think she has been off the Island eighteen months from that time to this; she is a prostitute and is given to strong drink; she is now thirty-four years of age, and pretty good looking; her name is Jane Wilson; she is tired of being there, but she don't know where to go nor what to do when she gets off; so she gets drunk and is sent up again; the number of discharges on writs of *habeas corpus* from the Work-house, from the 1st of February to the 1st of November, was 101.

Henry Vandervoort's Testimony.

Q.—Mr. Vandervoort are you a clerk in the courts of this City? A.—I was deputy-clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions from 1836 to 1841, and clerk from 1841 to the present time.

Q.—Have you a calendar of the Courts? A.—I have.

Q.—Please state the number of arrests, &c., from your record?

Mr. Vandervoort then read as follows:

DURING 1845.

Number committed in Oyer and Terminer	281
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	142
Committed at Sessions	1,666
Acquitted at Sessions	283
Indictments found by Grand Jury	765
Indictments dismissed	[illegible]
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,106

DURING 1846.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	394
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	78
Committed at Sessions	1,5[illegible]
Acquitted at Sessions	[illegible]
Indictments found by Grand Jury	[illegible]
Indictments dismissed	314
Held to answer upon recognizance	[illegible]

DURING 1847.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	[illegible]
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	73
Committed at Sessions	1,324
Acquitted at Sessions	331
Indictments found by Grand Jury	[illegible]
Indictments dismissed	183
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,[illegible]

DURING 1848.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	282
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	111
Committed at Sessions	1,546
Acquitted at Sessions	244
Indictments found by Grand Jury	618
Indictments dismissed	2[illegible]6
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,312

DURING 1849.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	324
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	91
Committed at Sessions	1,7[illegible]
Acquitted at Sessions	3[illegible]
Indictments found by Grand Jury	6[illegible]
Indictments dismissed	[illegible]
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,401

DURING 1850.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	439
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	95
Committed at Sessions	2,2[illegible]
Acquitted at Sessions	2[illegible]
Indictments found by Grand Jury	789
Indictments dismissed	400
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,5[illegible]

DURING 1851.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	395
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	95
Committed at Sessions	2,113
Acquitted at Sessions	280
Indictments found by Grand Jury	833
Indictments dismissed	231
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,699

DURING 1852.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	461
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	100
Committed at Sessions	2,452*
Acquitted at Sessions	243
Indictments found by Grand Jury	945
Indictments dismissed	221
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,819

DURING 1853.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	335
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	155
Committed at Sessions	2,645
Acquitted at Sessions	246
Indictments found by Grand Jury	1,034†
Indictments dismissed	230
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,194

DURING 1854.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	544
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	168
Committed at Sessions	2,563
Acquitted at Sessions	234
Indictments found by Grand Jury	2,606‡
Indictments dismissed	206
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,534

* [illegible] for selling liquor.
† One half for selling liquor.
‡ 1,500 of this number for selling liquor.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The number of Coroners' Inquests held in this City during the year 1854, was stated at 2,466.

VAGRANT RECORDS FOR NINE YEARS.

The Vagrant Records filed in the Office of the Clerk of Sessions for nine years are as follows:

Year.	No. Cases.	Year.	No. Cases.
1847	1,260	1852	2,629
1848	1,607	1853	3,333
1849	1,730	1854	3,455
1850	2,179	1855, eleven months	3,857
1851	1,270	Total	22,081

BAIL BONDS.

Q.—Have you recognizance books showing the names of persons on bail? A.—I have, (producing it;) every month is entered separately.

(Witness and the Committee examined the books together; witness pointing out the fact that the name of one Michael Cox appears very frequently as bondsman, chiefly in small cases—assaults and batteries, petit larcenies, &c. The amounts of bail range from $100 to $500.

COURTS—POLICE COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of making the Special Sessions a separate Court? A.—I think it should be so.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of making the Judiciary Commissioners of Police? A.—I think the Recorder and City Judge should be relieved from all business except their judicial duties; their time is completely occupied with the trial and disposition of criminal cases.

Q.—What are your views in relation to the election of Judges of Criminal Courts by the people? A.—Much may be said for and against it; in this City I should think it better if they were not elected by the people.

Q.—Do you think it necessary to have lawyers for Police Magistrates? A.—They should be lawyers, or well conversant with law; good common sense is one of the first principles of law.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of giving the District-Attorney the power of challenging Jurors? A.—The District Attorney should be entitled to five peremptory challenges in all capital cases, and in all others, to three; the prisoner is now entitled to twenty, where the punishment for the offence of which he is charged is ten years in the State Prison; in all other cases the prisoner is entitled to five, while the prosecution has none.

KEEPING JURIES TOGETHER.

Q.—What is the practice of the Criminal Courts in keeping Juries together? A.—That depends upon the Judge; Juries are generally allowed to separate; I never could see any good reason for keeping Jurors together; if kept together they must occasionally go home; the whole matter, after taking the oath, depends upon the Jurors' conscience.

RESTORING FEES.

Q.—What is your opinion as to restoring the fees for issuing the warrants? A.—I think they should be restored, leaving the matter, as it was under the act of 1833, discretionary with the Magistrate.

Mr. O'Keef.—What did they charge for a warrant under the law of '33? A.—Seventy-five cents.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Hopkins—Do you think the criminal business of the City requires an increase of the number of Police Magistrates? A.—I think not.

Q.—What is your opinion as to Police Magistrates appointing their own Clerks? A.—I think they should have the power of nominating, not of appointing.

Testimony of Capt. Speight.

Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, was sworn: Q.—How is your Ward bounded? A.—On the south by Twenty-sixth-street, on the north by Fortieth-street, on the west by Sixth-avenue, and on the east by the East River.

Q.—How long have you been Captain? A.—It will be two years the 3d of next month.

Q.—Do you know of any gambling houses in your Ward? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are there any houses of prostitution? A.—I do not know of any; I have heard that there is one.

Q.—Do you know of any policy shops? A.—There are four exchange offices, which I suppose are policy shops.

Q.—Have you ever given orders to your men to report these houses? A.—I have.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER TO DISCHARGE PRISONERS.

Q.—Do the Recorder, City Judge or Mayor ever give orders for you to discharge prisoners? A.—The City Judge and the Mayor have discharged prisoners on orders.

Q.—What offences were charged against the prisoners so discharged? A.—Assault and battery.

Mr. Stuyvesant—(producing a slip of paper)—Will you see whether that is the order you received from the Mayor?

Witness—(taking the paper and reading it)—It is.

THE MAYOR DID GIVE AN ORDER TO CAPT. SPEIGHT.

The following is the order referred to:

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1855.

Capt. Speight will please permit L. W. Chapin, arrested for assault and battery, to be discharged upon his own personal promise to appear to-morrow morning to answer.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Q.—Did you discharge the prisoner upon the receipt of this order? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever receive an order of a similar tenor from a Police Justice, and discharge prisoners in consequence? A.—I have done so, but I would not do so now.

Q.—For what reason? A.—I have received orders from the Mayor not to discharge prisoners on the requisition of the Police Magistrates.

Q.—Do you know of any distinction that is made between Police Magistrates and the Recorder, City Judge and Mayor, in the laws in relation to the power of discharging prisoners? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you in the habit of searching prisoners at your Station-house? A.—Yes; we are obliged to do it for our own protection, as well as for the sake of the prisoners. Our Station-house has not good accommodations, and we are compelled to put two or three persons in a cell together, and they might rob each other if we did not take in charge such property as may be upon their persons when arrested; upon appearing in the morning, this property is restored to them and a receipt taken.

Justice Osborne Recalled.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Police Justice Osborne was recalled to give testimony in reference to the house of reception of the Juvenile Asylum in Thirteenth-street. He gave it as his opinion that it is a good institution.

Mr. O'Keefe—It is only tolerably good, that is all. Justice Osborne explained more at length. The Juvenile Asylum is entirely a distinct institution from the House of Refuge, and is established for the purpose of taking care of children found destitute in the streets who are not charged with crime, and who are essentially the objects of public charity. If they are convicted of crime we send them to the House of Refuge.

THE CLOSE FOR THE PRESENT.

This closed the proceedings of the Committee for the day.

Mr. Crosby announced that the Committee were about to go into a private consultation, and asked that the room be cleared. The Committee will not sit again until late next week. Thursday is mentioned as the probable period at which the Investigation will be resumed. The members of the Committee went up the river last evening.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL ON JUDICIAL REFORMS.

[illegible]

During the day, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney of the County, transmitted to the individual members of the Committee copies of the following communication, prepared at the request of the Committee. Coming from official authority it will be read with great interest:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1855.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Legislative Commission:

In answering your communication asking my views upon the subject of criminal abuses and desired criminal reforms in this County, allow me to express my regret that the numerous distracting interests of official duty prevent a full attention to the details of a subject so important; and permit me to hope that my desultory observations may receive your excusing consideration.

I will distribute these observations under five heads.

First—New Crimes and Old Crimes in their Statutory Relations.

Second—The Police Department.

Third—The Police Court.

Fourth—The Grand Jury System of Criminal Courts.

Fifth—The Courts of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and their Practice.

Surveying the condition of crime in the metropolis, the first thought forced upon the lawyer is one of surprise, that whilst offences have been and are continually originating and fluctuating, and whilst the spirit of the age constantly impresses new necessities upon criminal progress and criminal results, the Legislation on the subject should remain almost in the same condition as it left them when the work of the statutory revisers concluded nearly a quarter of a century since. The laws of commerce are elastic and variable with the progress of the age, but those which stand between the honest man and the felon continue as rigid as they were when the two hundred thousand inhabitants of New-York City saw only the old fashions of crime, and trusted to JACOB HAYS, Recorder RIKER and the staid night-watch for protection. There has been a little patch-work of amendments from year to year, but it was as the caulking to the seams of some weather-beaten hulk as looking in the harbor, when there was needed new copper for the bottom or the repairs of the dry-dock.

As a consequence, criminal justice has been lamentably defective in reaching new crimes and ingenious misdemeanors, and lawyers have blushed for their profession in being obliged to advise their clients that they were merely private frauds, and were not embraced by the criminal procedure of the state. There are principally offences against property, such as breaches of trust, frauds by financiers, constructive larcenies, popular swindles, private frauds among fiduciary agents, frauds by ingenious and unscrupulous debtors, new-fangled conspiracies, peculiar embezzlements and a host of others, known probably to every business man in the community. The extent and importance of each *casus omissus* will be best understood by reviewing the acts of Parliament. It will then be seen, that in Great Britain, at the present day, there does not exist a crime, and there can hardly be imagined an offence against the rights of property, unprovided against by some special enactment for the protection of the subject. The reason is, that the lawmakers of that realm pay more attention to the public good than to private legislation, and no sooner has new offence invented, than the law officers instantly draft an act for adoption to meet it. Nor, as in this State, are a variety of offences left to the mere definition and adjudication of the common law. Nor are the statutes crossed with technicalities, for Lord CAMPBELL's Acts came to simplify the procedure and aid substantial justice. The Legislature could do no better than to incorporate, *mutatis mutandis*, into our statute book, every single Act of Parliament, public and not local in its nature, that can be found among the laws of Great Britain—for crimes in these days of railroad and telegraphic communication possess cosmopolitan characteristics.

We sadly need a law against the carrying of concealed weapons; a law against prize-fighting; a law against disorderly rowdyism, *et id omne genus*, apart from the regulations concerning assault and battery; a specific law against the leasing of houses for purposes of gambling and lottery-policy selling, and making it obligatory on the lessor, when ascertaining by notice from the authorities that they are so used, to eject the tenants, under penalty of misdemeanor; a law against the sending of explosive or the throwing of corrosive substances with intent to injure; law against larceny, by means of chloroform; more stringent laws against fraudulent corporations; laws against fictitious dividends; laws giving statutory definitions to nuisance, libel, lewdness, incitation to crime, to tampering with witnesses, malicious trespass, the use of false weights and measures—which I merely instance from a catalogue of nonfeasances which every legislative Judiciary Committee must be aware of.

Existing provisions upon crimes and punishments may be advantageously amplified in some respects and modified or simplified in others. The law of murder and manslaughter may be conformed in literal language to judicial exposition. Especially should the law of self-defence, so loosely argued about of late, and tending, under certain constructions, to dangerous results, be made more clear and precise. The law of arson needs revision, that there may not continue the apparent absurdity (as was lately evidenced, from a defect in the statute, in the PEVERELLY case) of a man being guilty of arson in the second degree, who fires a building immediately in contact with another which may be inhabited; whilst if the latter be three feet distant, he is not guilty in the same sense or measure, and very doubtfully guilty of any arson beyond that comprehended in defrauding an insurance company. And I am of opinion that the abolition of the death punishment for arson in the first degree would eminently tend to the conviction of offenders who now escape through the humane tendencies of the jurors. Arson is a crime of more fearful magnitude in our midst than the public are generally aware of, for its consummation generally destroys all its evidences.

The crime of rape "so easily charged and so hard to be defended against," (to quote from the quaint jurist,) needs some statutory enactments touching the quality of its evidence. That of mayhem is now defined too artificially. To gouge an eye or to bite a nose in the heat of passion, is now a mere assault and battery. The statute book yearly contains its solecism regarding assault *with attempt to commit manslaughter!* Burglary maintains its place encumbered with some of those technicalities, which were the incidents of crime in the eighteenth century. The law of forgery is more or less complicated with its various degrees, and it was not long ago that the Supreme Court of this District decided that it was a statutory offence of a higher grade to *possess* a counterfeit note than to actually engage in offering it. I refer to the case of JOSEPH C. ASHLEY, convicted, and his judgment reversed for a technicality. The provisions regarding obtaining money or property by false pretences, needs revision, more specifically to define the meaning of pretences and tokens, and embracing as well representations regarding a future event which may be within the certain control of an offender—for as is well known to the profession, the obtaining money on a check dated *a few days ahead* upon a bank wherein an offender never had an account, is not indictable unless attended with some distinct representation of the *existing* or past bank account. In other words, if cashed as of yesterday's date, it is a false token, but if of to-morrow's date, it is a private fraud uncovered by statutory enactment, and one which I have known to be pronounced by a civil Judge, beyond the reach of civil arrest. The statute of embezzlement is such as to receive a very limited construction, and always gives rise to ingenious refinements of argument upon indictments. The distinction between grand and petit larceny—long ago abolished in England, and indeed unworthy of an age so closely logical in ethics as this is, gives rise to absurdities. Often the old offender, for stealing $24, goes to the Penitentiary for one year, and the novice in crime, or one sorely tempted by poverty or ignorance, stealing $30, *must* enter the State Prison, to his eternal ruin. I have known, in my official experience, of two pickpockets, arrested at the door of a place of amusement, for simultaneous larceny. One obtained a watch, and the other a pocket-book, containing fifty dollars—each from different victims. The watch turned out to be worth only twenty dollars, and the pickpocket went to the Penitentiary for eight months. The other was sent to the State Prison for five years! What moralist will say that the crime of the latter was any greater than that of the former? Yet the *statute* said so! Indeed, as I remember, the one who received the greatest punishment was the *pupil*—the other his instructor. I may be told of the statute regarding petit larceny *second offence*, but with changing faces, changing rogues, assumed names, this statute is very difficult of enforcing. This absurdity struck Gov. SEYMOUR so forcibly, that he recommended the abolishing the distinction in an annual message. It received no attention, for there were none to lobby for it! The Courts then could graduate the punishment according to the intent of the offender, his moral guilt, his social standing, and the *res gestae* of his crime. The old offender would receive State Prison however much or however little he stole—the first offender could have his chance of reformation. The Executive clemency would also be less appealed to, *for that of the Court* could operate in the first instance, whilst all the testimony was *fresh*. Upon abolishing the distinction, of course the punishment would change from county jail or fine, to a maximum *of five years* in the *State Prison*. The enactments touching perjury are very limited. What is termed by the profession "extra judicial swearing" has become exceedingly common. Whilst an oath ignorantly taken may be excused, all oaths designedly taken that tend to the prejudice of the community or individuals should receive some punishment. There is a technical distinction grafted upon the laws regarding the compounding of a felony and the protection of a felonious offender which needs attention; *it is a distinction arising from "actual knowledge of the offence."* This has been construed to mean under rules of evidence, *personal* knowledge. Now, there are a hundred offences yearly compounded in the very face of justice, by brokers, (so to call them,) who have no personal but only *hearsay* knowledge of the felony; there are, too, many fugitives protected by persons who have no *personal* knowledge of their crime and flight, and yet some judicial constructionists give them an immunity from the statute. This is an evil. I do not say I concur in such an exposition. It is, however, plausible—and plausible or ingenious arguments upon criminal statutes should always receive the death blow from the statute-makers. As ingenious or subtile distinctions arise, should they not be met? Conspiracies were very much limited by the revisers. By enacting, (2 R. S., orig. ed., 692,) "no conspiracies other than such as are enumerated in the last section, are punishable criminally," they remove from the notice of the Court a large number of combinations to unlawfully prejudice another—which removal in these days of Wall-street financiering, has been found by me officially, to be a growing evil. There is no reason why carelessness in steamboat navigation should continue on the statute-book without an accompanying enactment regarding carelessness in railroad management of travel. The malfeasance, nonfeasance, and misfeasance of public officers, depend upon the construction of a brief statute, to be found (3 R. S., orig. ed., p. 695) in four lines. The law of insanity might be defined from judicial construction, also the law of intoxication as being a plea for criminal intent. This latter plea I have known pushed to so dangerous an extent at *nisi prius*, that it would seem only necessary for the offender in order to screen himself from the capital results of his crime, to accompany his rifle or his knife, or his club, with the brandy bottle.

II. The primary agent in detecting and preventing crime, is the police force. So far as that of this City is concerned, I believe the police administration to be as good as statutory enactments on the subject permit. The diminution of bold burglaries, daring robberies, secret homicides, terrible frequency of deadly assaults, fire riots, which accompanied my first experience with the District Attorney's office five years ago, attest this. But it has seemed to many that more important aids to the system could yet be introduced, and some faults corrected.

The Chief of Police has become a police clerk of the Mayor. The latter has become in fact, as well as in name, the head of the department. The time of the former is [illegible] which the latter may arrange. Thus the name "chief" has [illegible] which the Chief of Police now is; but it may be well asked if the title of [illegible] officer, with more extended regulations as to the clerical nature of his business, would not be more proper. Let him attend from nine in the morning until six at night in the office, to receive [illegible] reports, [illegible] from the various police districts, and the like, under the direction of the Mayor, and act as the general organ of communication from the latter to captains and policemen.

A new officer, to be called Superintendent of Police, might be authorized, who should constantly superintend, under control and direction of the Mayor, the officers and men of the department—visiting them on their beats—inspecting the Station-houses—supervising arrests and detentions—collecting statistics of crimes and offenders—cooperating with the detectives—attending fires and riots, and places of amusement—watching and reporting irregularities and defects.

Thus the Mayor, as head of the Department, would have his out-door and in-door adjutants, and by thorough division and distribution of labor, exercise his control with greater efficiency of result.

It may be well inquired of by your Committee whether the efficiency of the District system in the Police does not often embarrass its efficiency? Policemen are human, and they are citizens. Their beats may be changed in the Ward as often as possible, but each one will, in a short time, learn the Ward thoroughly. They will have their intimacies and their favorites in the localities of their residence and sphere of duty, as much as any one can. Does any one familiar with Police operations believe, that if half the force of any Western District occasionally exchanged with that of a downtown District, and did patrol duty among strangers, the interests of the City would suffer? The saying of a man being without honor among his own friends and in his own country, is none the less true when applied to Policemen. Patrolman A. from the Fifth-avenue, performing a week's duty on the Five Points, or in Water or West streets, in place of Policeman Z. might have no scruples in dealing harshly with the friends of the latter. To a certain extent the Police system of the metropolis is a unit; in some respects it is a collection of cliques, each having its local feuds, jealousies and favoritism. Nor can I perceive why in the densely populated Wards, with stages and railroads abounding, and with only artificial divisions between them of streets and avenues, the Policeman should be required to *live* in the District wherein he performs duty. To discharge the latter constantly within a locality where he *also* lives, and has his neighborly relations, is doubly embarrassing. So that he is punctual at roll call, and wherever stationed, detailed or ordered, what matter where he lives? I can conceive of Police force "B," (to substitute letters for numerals, that I may not seem invidious,) arresting the gamblers and rowdies, &c., of Ward "W," when the force of the latter might be timid, or take an interest in practicing upon the maxim, "fore-warned, fore-armed." Statutory enactments, contributing to an orderly shifting of Policemen from time to time, (as regiments are transposed in monarchical countries for similar reasons,) would, in my judgment, be highly beneficial to the City of New-York.

I think captains of police should possess limited magisterial powers, so far at least as to issue search-warrants, and to direct suppression of nuisances, and compel obedience to Corporation ordinances, subject, in the discretion attending these to the control and regulation of the Police Commissioners.

The practice of searching all persons arrested for offences, and taking away their personal property, is an outrage upon the maxim of law, that a man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. It should be prevented by statute. No reason for it exists in any case other than where the search results in finding suspicious property, or that which is the direct fruit of the crime. I know of repeated instances where men arrested for such crimes as bigamy, presenting a counterfeit note, assault with intent to kill, are *searched*, and their money and valuables taken for safe (?) keeping.

Policemen are in the habit of having prisoners under their constructive custody when charged with crime. I have myself seen a policeman at a theatre, with a culprit whom he was keeping, whilst an examination was being had before a magistrate. I have known another to charge $25 for keeping a person, arrested upon bench-warrant, all night at his house, against his being bailed in Court the next day. This should be prevented by statute.

The practice of rewarding policemen is one attended with great evils. It is a subject of complaint among the citizens that it is often difficult to get some policemen to do an act of duty, requiring a little industry, without pay. I knew of a case, where one who is not now fortunately in the Department, requesting "charge" from myself for serving a bench warrant requiring skill in service. It is a misdemeanor in a policeman to receive gratuities without the Mayor's consent. Let it be one also to demand it, and in the citizen to give it, without the Mayor's permission is first shown to him. The citizen will then, at least, be armed with a pretext of excuse.

The appointment of special policemen by the Police Commissioners, subject in all respects to police rules and regulations and government, and attached to certain districts, but paid by theatrical managers, banks, insurance companies, private citizens, proprietors of manufactories, railroad companies, steamboats and stages, would be, in my judgment, a great benefit to the City. In such cases, the time of appointment, and the removal and the assignment of duty to wherever the compensation came, should be entirely with the Commissioners. The insurance watch, the private watch, and the independent police could thus exist as now, with additional force and authority.

The Police Commissioners have the appointment and government of the police, but possess no authority to contribute to their comfort by changing or leasing station-houses, &c., &c. The latter rests with the Common Council—to some extent, at least, the Commissioners should have legislative authority to act and assist in the matter.

The commercial interest of the City, and indeed of the State, over which to some extent the metropolis is guardian, demand from the Legislature a positive command to our authorities to maintain a proper river and harbor police, to form a part of the municipal department. A force of at least fifty stalwart men is required. Their services at Quarantine, in the harbor, and along the piers and wharves and about ferries, would be highly valuable. Provided with boats they would form a distinctive marine police, and could perform also the duties of dock-masters. The revelations of a gang, called the "Howlett gang," which I became possessed of a year or two since, in conjunction with eminent city authorities, were terrible in their demands for a river police. If the piers or the sullen waves possessed voices, what tales of robbery and murder and suicide they would recount!

The Legislature might with great propriety and humanity authorize a pension fund for the Police Department, for officers and men disabled in discharge of duty, or for the widows and children of those killed whilst under orders. Very few cases requiring this have so far arisen, but in the future there may be a large number. At present they are only met by the tardy and perhaps doubtful charity of the Common Council.

III. The defective working of the Police Courts of the City, and the abuses that have crept into their administrations of justice, appear to me rather the result of a fettered system and defective organization of machinery, than of any individual or particular mal-administration. The system is the same almost in 1855 as in 1830. The population has increased four-fold since the earlier date, and crime has multiplied in variety and extent, but the arrangement and practice of the Police Courts have not materially altered. There have been changes in names, in modes of elections, and in distributions of procedure, but these were immaterial, and by no means for the better. Your Committee would be embarrassed to find how the Police Justices could be removed unless they chose to resign when charged or convicted with grossest malfeasances and nonfeasances, or unless the Legislature, by special act, interposes. Section 17 of Article 6 of the Constitution, intending to provide for such a contingency, has for this City received no statutory aid.

So far as legal competency goes, I have found the Police Magistrates of the City to correctly appreciate their statutory duties, and so far as the system allows, perform them industriously; with only two exceptions, which are individual cases, so notorious it is unnecessary to name them. The majority of the Police Magistrates have had suitable and systematic training in Police procedure. The senior Magistrate is a gentleman who possesses high attainment as a criminal lawyer.

When the Revised Statutes regarding arrest and examination and holding to bail of prisoners was perfected, it was an assumption of the law-givers that abundance of time and opportunity was possessed by the Magistrates acting under the provisions. The latter may do well in villages, towns, and smaller cities, but they are inadequate for New-York City with its three-quarter million of inhabitants. The business of crime in New-York weighs down the magistracy, as now constituted, and the operations of the Statute actually clog the wheels of justice.

To anticipate a part of my subject and some of my observations, let me instance the ordinary process of law from arrest to conviction.

A burglar is arrested by a policeman, and taken to the Station-house at night. In the morning he is transferred to a magistrate, who will remand him for *examination*. The owner of the store is subpœnaed, or the owner of goods burglariously taken summoned. Perhaps it will not suit them to come for a day or two. Then the affidavits are taken in writing and signed. Perhaps a very pressing case intervenes, and the examination is postponed. Meanwhile the prisoner has employed counsel, who, although the client may have been arrested in the very act of his crime, flatters him he will be acquitted, and engages to defend him. He must have an opportunity of cross-examination. This is, of course, accorded. The process consumes a day or so—perhaps longer. Finally—perhaps a week after the arrest—the examination is completed and sent to the Grand Jury. That body have an accumulation of prior cases. Another week or so goes by. Finally there is an indictment. It is brought on for trial. Counsel swears it off to next term. At the end of (perhaps) two months, the man pleads guilty and is sentenced.

Now the defective delay arose at the beginning of the case. If, instead of being committed to prison for *examination*, the affidavit of the policeman had been instantly taken the morning after the burglary, in say five lines: "A. B. being duly sworn, says he is a policeman and last night arrested a man, now here, named John Jones, in the store of B. C., No. 52 —— street, with the front door forced and a jimmy in his possession, and charges him, by reason thereof, with the offence of burglary," and thereupon the *Magistrate had fully* committed him and *sent* the case to the Grand Jury; in a few days the State Prison would have contained him, and celerity of punishment struck its due terror into his associates.

But the *Statute* forbids this! (see secs. 13-22, 4th ed. R. S. 708.) There must be, to all intents and purposes, a regular *trial*, with counsel and cross-examination, &c., &c. Then a trial, *ex-parte*, before Grand Jury. Then a *third* one in the Sessions.

Imagine each Magistrate with eight or ten such trials per day—with vagrancies, disorderlies, drunkards, petty assaults, various misdemeanors, &c., in addition, and you will at once perceive the clogs in the machinery.

The Statute not only provides this trial, but it provides for the labor of writing down all the testimony! When it is considered that cross-examination of witnesses now-a-days almost ceases to be a professional *art*, confining itself to salient persons and salient testimony, and becomes instead, a means of brow-beating, bullying, insulting, and pouring out in speech and on paper transmutations of language, mixed with collateral matters, the prolongation of a magisterial examination when the culprit has money, and a "wordy" lawyer may be better imagined than described.

The time during which there could be remand should be limited—also, the time for examination. The cross-examination should be confined by statutory rules. The process for witnesses should be more summary and compulsory. There can be no necessity to *write* out the testimony beyond bare evidence of the *corpus delicti*. The magistrate's mind is to be convinced. He should be compelled to *hear* the examination and *conduct it himself*, not have the clerk perform the office, as is now frequently done—the magistrate acting as an automaton to administer the oath, and then reading over the written testimony, decide upon that whether there is probable cause to hold an accused! His discretion over counsel should be defined for his own protection. He should be assigned to a District, and have cognizance of the offences happening in that District. I would suggest that this matter be defined by statute, and not left to the arrangement of the Common Council. *Particularly should the election of Police Magistrates be participated in by the whole City, and not divided into local Districts.*

The statutes are not sufficiently explicit on the subject of bail. The existing provisions imply too much exercise of discretion, and afford too much room for the importunity of prisoners and their counsel. Distinguished jurists [illegible] murder, and that the provisions, as to excessive bail [illegible] shall not be unreasonable or exorbitant. The statute can provide that in all cases where the party is taken in the act of his crime, with the evidences about him, bail shall be refused, and [illegible] there shall be given a precedence to the trial. There now exists the anomaly of bail being prohibited in capital cases, and allowed in all criminal cases, however clear the guilt, if the discretion of the magistrate say so. I have known of repeated instances of prisoners caught as burglars in [illegible], arrested as counterfeiters with bills in their possession, taken as pickpockets with hands in coat skirts, seized in the act of arson, apprehended whilst engaged in violent robbery, etc., etc., who obtained bail and fled. True, the bail was very high, but it was obtained. Surely it is no abuse of the law to refuse bail when guilt is clear. This indeed is current decision, but whether guilt is clear still remains with the magistrate's discretion. The statute could reasonably speak on the subject. Taking of bail needs to be surrounded with more formality. The magistrate should be forced to a *proving* of a man acknowledging as surety. This is made imperative to a commissioner of deeds in the proving of a deed of record, why not in bail? I have instanced in my mind of false personations and forgeries. One magistrate is under indictment for such an act. This proving may be done by the oath of a man known to the magistrate, or by the oath of an officer sent to inquire into the sufficiency of the bail. What should be thought of a Judge taking surety in a replevin suit who would accept a stranger merely because he swore he was "so and so," or lived at "such a place," or owned "such a stock in trade," without having some proof of *identity* on the subject, or some rigid cross-examination as to property, &c. Yet this is done under the present system. During the three years and a half of Mr. BLUNT's administration, ninety-two recognizances were forfeited, and only ten were collectable; some of them being collected. During the half year of Mr. SHEPARD's administration fifteen were forfeited, and not one of them collectable. During the year now closing twenty-eight have been forfeited, and are in suit; but it is evident to me that nine-tenths will be in the same category. It is the interest of the District-Attorney to collect these recognizances as far as possible, for from these only will the Supervisors, under the practice of many years back, allow the extensive disbursements which the large business of his office necessarily demands. These statistics certainly show how magistrates, and even Judges of courts of record are deceived, to say the least, on the subject of bail. The bail system is loose. The statutes are not precise enough.

The cases dismissed by the magistrate ought to be filed with the Clerk of Sessions, in company with the cases upon which positive action is taken. Thus, the District-Attorney and Court could review them if they saw fit. There is now no check to a complaint being made orally to a magistrate, and not entered in his book or acted upon, which there might be if he was required to note every one made, briefly, if you please,) and make monthly returns.

By a peculiar construction of an old local statute, the magistrate, on a complaint of assault and battery, may either hold to bail to keep the peace, or hold to bail for trial. I think that where actual violence has been used, and the complainant insists upon the course, the statute should make the latter course imperative. The Grand Jury have indicted one magistrate for that which the body believed to be a malicious abuse of discretion in this very matter.

The magistrates are often much harassed by service of writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, and great delays result from the employment of these writs to review primary proceedings. It seems to be an anomaly that a Judge must grant a writ of either *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* upon any and every application, even when it appears on the face of the same that in any event it must be discharged. Yet so the judges construe all the constitutional and legal provisions on the subject. I think some more exceptions might with advantage be added to the statutes on the subject.

The law of vagrancy has been found by me exceedingly loose, vague, and confusing. Vagrants are summarily arrested and sentenced, but they have been still more summarily discharged. Inquiries regarding this you will have pursued in another direction. The English statutes on the subject are eminently worthy of attention and imitation. There has probably been no arrest, and conviction for vagrancy, which would stand the test of a proper and legitimate *habeas corpus*. This is the fault of the statutes now existing. Some public outcry was made at the time of certain arrests for street-walking vagrancy, because three or four persons of undoubted respectability were arrested. I attended upon the return of some writs of *habeas corpus* in the matter, and became officially satisfied that *such illegal arrests had been purposely made to embarrass and bring into disrepute the action of the authorities*. I believed, and still believe the general action intended to discourage street nuisances by night was correct. But the learned justices so construed the statute of vagrancy, that it was impossible to pursue the action with benefit. Upon the bench, therefore, and not with the local magistracy, rested the necessity of discontinuing the proceedings. The remedy lies in amending the statutes upon the subject. The whole law of vagrancy appertaining to this city—and it is a local one—needs revision and amplification.

The process of taking bonds to keep the peace, is precisely the farcical one spoken of by a witness before you.

Bonds to keep the peace in this county are of two kinds. One under the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S. part 4, chap. 2, tit. 1, secs. 4, 9, 10, 11.) the other under a local law before spoken of (Acts of 1833, p. 10, sec. 6.) The first are in the nature of a proceeding to prevent the commission of crimes—the other after the crime has been committed, to prevent its recurrence. It has been held that the first kind are not operative in this City, by reason of the local act last mentioned repealing the provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject. We have thus taking of bonds without any power to order forfeiture. Mayor HAVEMEYER took the bond of Yankee SULLIVAN to keep the peace. Its condition became broken. District-Attorney MCKEON applied to the Court of General Sessions for a forfeiture. *The Court decided it had no power*; and there was thus emphatically an application, in matters of apprehended violence, of the maxim, *Inter arma leges silent*. Either the local law should be repealed and the Revised Statutes provisions restored, or the former aided. I think the provisions of the Revised Statutes are too complicated, and need revision or simplification. I should add, that Mr. MCKEON invited legislative attention promptly to the matter, but without success. So bonds to keep the peace have been taken and broken. They were only valuable as legal formalities to frighten the offenders ignorant of that legal defect which they were actually presumed to know!

IV. The Grand Jury system in my opinion should be surrounded with more statutory checks, restrictions, and provisions. Originally established for the protection of the subject against encroachments of the crown, the Grand Jury has in some instances of modern times, assailed the subject, and in its own turn arrogated power. In these days of abounding tribunals, executive and extra-tradition warrants, recognizances, and railroad and telegraphic communication, it would be more proper to forbid a Grand Jury to originate an indictment, unless there had been a previous arrest and examination of an accused. Instead, let that body, if it pleases, request the prosecuting officer to file in their behalf an information, against an accused, stating briefly the charge and the witnesses. Upon this information, a warrant could issue, and the proceedings then begin.

I think the minutes of a Grand Jury should be simply kept to the general statement of each case considered, and in no sense be permitted as evidence. I have seen very ingenious defences sustained by comparing the minutes of a witness' testimony before a Grand Jury with that upon the stand, and with great injustice; for the witness attacked neither saw the testimony, nor subscribed it, and indeed the Secretary of the Grand Jury confessed to merely outlining the testimony, and taking exceedingly rough and perhaps inaccurate notes. Yet an argument upon the present statute formed the basis of admitting the minutes.

I would allow a Court in its sound discretion to send witnesses for the defence into a Grand Jury room. In some cases one reliable witness for an accused has been known upon a trial to explode a whole train of *ex parte* circumstances. Had this witness been allowed to enter the Grand Jury room, the indictment and time of District Attorney, court, and petit jury, would have been spared, and an innocent man saved from public odium.

I would make it a misdemeanor for members of a Grand Jury in anywise, out of their own room, to discuss or to receive communications upon their official business. Lobbying with Grand Jurors in the City of New-York has become quite as common as lobbying in Washington.

Special provisions are necessary for Grand Juries in New-York. It is doubtful whether two Grand Juries can sit at one time in a county. It will be often expedient to have such a conjunction. They should be more under control of the Court as to hours of meeting and adjournment. I have known Grand Jurors in judging of these to meet at 11 and adjourn at 1, leaving witnesses in attendance, and producing confusion with next day's business. Did they assemble at 11 with the Court, and be compelled to sit until discharged for the day by the Court, the public business in their charge would be benefited. For your Committee will have been apprized that from two to three thousand cases, and sometimes more, are sent in one year for Grand Jury action, with a liability of as many more usually adjudicated on complaint in the Special Sessions, coming under the cognizance of that body.

I think that the Grand Jury in New-York might be efficiently renewed every two weeks. Especially to render the duties less onerous to individuals forming the body, if their sessions are to be prolonged through the day.

5. The Court of General Sessions, as now empowered with capital jurisdiction, and the making of rules and a remission of fines, I regard as perfectly constituted. But it should have had misdemeanor of the lower grade taken from its cognizance, to give its time entirely to felonies and cases involving grave questions of law in some misdemeanors.

I would suggest that the Court of Special Sessions be reorganized, with a special Judge, (giving the Judge of the General Sessions power to sit in his place during absence or sickness,) &c. Let the Court sit daily to try all misdemeanors, amending the law of 1853, so as to give Jury trial in the same Court when the accused claims it, and having the Jurors taken from the same panel as in the General Sessions. Very few would claim this trial, and every other week could be set apart for those demanded. The District Attorney to send an assistant to attend upon it, agreeable to the suggestion of Judge EDMONDS before your Committee. The Court of Special Sessions could also be empowered to primarily hear and dispose of trifling charges—such as for assault, malicious trespass, disorderly houses, nuisances, &c. &c. without any preliminary intervention of a Magistrate, by the Captains of Police sending every morning the prisoners arrested on such charges in the night, with the witnesses.

This latter reform I would most earnestly press upon the consideration of your Committee. The Special Sessions now sit only twice a week, and is held by the Judges of the General Sessions, whose other duties are thus seriously embarrassed. The number of misdemeanor trials in New-York City is not very large. And many complaints never receive attention through delays of prior cases, and the lapse of time disinclining witnesses from appearing to give testimony, nay, oftentimes by removal, they are wholly lost sight of in so large a City.

Much reform is needed in the matter of procedure. Our technicality of criminal pleading was borrowed from England, why should we not follow the example she set us many years ago in the adoption of statutes annulling all refinements and subtilities of pleading? Relief to this extent lies in the code of Messrs. FIELD and GRAHAM which has stood five years knocking at legislative doors for admission.

The subject of challenges to petit jurors needs statutory regulations. Before long we must either abolish newspapers or find intelligent men virtually prevented from entering the jury box. The judicial decisions on the subject have left the matter in a conflicting and confused state. The gazettes and public men have so fully discussed this whole subject of late, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. It must be obvious to the professional experience of your members, that some statutory regulations are desired to settle the vexed question of juror indifferency in criminal cases.

The law of peremptory challenges needs modification. The prosecution should have at least two peremptory challenges. For I repeatedly encounter the partisan, or the intimate friend of the accused upon the jury, whose examination results in his being found unbiased; and being unbiased, he cannot be turned out. Thus often, even one individual so substantially perverts the course of justice. Twenty peremptory challenges, except in a case for death punishment or life imprisonment, are too many to allow an accused. The statute intended to so limit that number. But, according to the decision of the late Supreme Court, in the People vs. Doll, 4 Denio, 31, where [illegible] a man may be imprisoned for ten years, (comprising thus a large variety of cases,) he is allowed on trial twenty challenges instead of five.

[illegible]

Permit me, in conclusion, to suggest, that [illegible] Committees in each part of the Legislature [illegible] appointed to take cognizance of the [illegible] your important investigations [illegible] the joint labors of such Committees [illegible] statutory shape your own [illegible] the Empire State from the odium she now suffers [illegible] in allowing her criminal jurisprudence [illegible] that of New-York City, to be so far behind [illegible] wants of circumstances and of the times.

It is to the so-called rural districts that the [illegible] striving Reformers of New-York City must look for aid and succor. If the "country" [illegible] criminal jurisprudence under their own [illegible] and accompany the reforms it needs [illegible] clamors of politicians, or the lobby forces [illegible] dear their legislative memory to all true lovers of our City welfare. Believe me, with [illegible]

A. OAKEY HALL.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward is offered for the apprehension of DAVID [illegible], who was confined in the jail of McDonough County, Illinois, for the murder of JAMES DYE, Sr., and who made his escape on the night of the [illegible] ult. He is described as five feet ten inches high, broad shouldered, weighing 170 pounds; has dark hair, wears whiskers, [illegible] a high forehead, and look inclined downward—is a proficient in the use of language. He was dressed in a black broadcloth coat, satin vest, dark pantaloons, and a black Kossuth hat.

THE SURVEYS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—We learn that the surveys in Kansas and Nebraska are progressing rapidly. A large number of contracts have been made by the Surveyor General with experienced deputy surveyors, of which we mention the contracts of Messrs. [illegible] and D. J. FIEDMAN for the subdivision of townships; [illegible] H. WARNER, W. S. CALDWELL, W. H. ALLEN, L. COVERT and F. H. [illegible] for the survey of [illegible] lines; Mr. HENRY J. ADAMS has more recently contracted [illegible] ships.—*Union.*

MRS. HORSFORD.—The sudden death of Mrs. MARY G. HORSFORD, whose poems have recently been published, has cast a gloom over literary circles in Cambridge and Boston. The deceased was the wife of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, of the Lawrence Scientific School connected with Harvard University. Her poems have been much admired for their delicacy and correct versification, and for their simplicity and beautiful imagery.—*Boston Transcript*, 30th.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT, BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 40 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's.)....132 William-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., [illegible]

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) 387 Broadway—Bridal Wreaths for the [illegible]

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Books.
CHAS. A. PECK.....[illegible] Broadway.

Boots, Shoes and [illegible]
R. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail,) 78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, [illegible] Broadway, 1 door above [illegible]

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).......[illegible]

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers) No. 63 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., [illegible] 12 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 201 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).......50 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 250 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 238 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 329 Nassau-st.
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RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.......106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.......75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,)....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.......335 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Hall's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the French "LA BELLE LOCK," ....Depot 146 Water-st.

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Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

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J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).......[illegible] Barclay-st.

Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and [illegible] usually at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—Who can invest [illegible] to $1,500, in an important and substantial business, with the aid of a great improvement in the machinery. Any person who sees the machine will at once be convinced that the business will pay 100 to 150 per cent. on the whole amount invested. Apply to W. GARDNER, No. 11 Canal-st., third floor, or at No. 241 7th-st., in the evening. Undoubted reference will be required, and the same will be given.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, together with the fixtures tools and implements. The place is on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, and doing a good business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above sum, to engage in a first-class dining-room already established, now doing a cash business of about one hundred per week, can be increased to double that amount within three months with the above sum. Call at No. 118 Chambers-st., first door up stairs, between 9 and 12 A. M.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—The old established coal-yard corner of 4th and Thompson sts., with lease of the yard, fixtures, office furniture, with a first rate run of custom, will be sold extremely low. In fact, nearly given away. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED with the above amount to engage with the advertiser in one of the best paying business in the City. To an enterprising man an opportunity [illegible] per annum, offers, as will be shown upon an interview. Address, with real name, E. HANSON, this Office.

DRUG STORE—Corner of [illegible], long established, well stocked, and doing a good business, for sale, only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—The subscriber is receiving the Peach Orchard, or a quality equal to any brought to market, which he offers at [illegible] per ton below the Summer rate, and, if taken direct from the boat, [illegible] less than yard price. Also, for sale, the genuine Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill Coal. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner of [illegible] and West sts.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee [illegible]

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD, No. 75 Wall-st.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a [illegible] Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Congress.

The House of Representatives makes no progress in the work of organization. BANKS continued to be the leading Opposition candidate yesterday, but gained nothing on his previous votes. FULLER's vote was increased; but he has, evidently, no chance of an election, unless the Democrats should finally vote for him, which is not at all likely they will ever do. If JOHN WHEELER, of this City, and ten or a dozen others from different States, could be convinced that they will not be Speaker in any event, the House would be organized without difficulty. There was a call yesterday for a caucus of all the members opposed to the Administration. It is not at all likely, however, that any such caucus can be held, or that any union can now be effected upon that basis.

It is impossible to predict the result of this [illegible]. We do not know whether PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is Conservative enough to satisfy the friends of FULLER, or Radical enough for the taste of that recent and specially zealous Anti-Slavery convert, JOHN WHEELER. But he is a man who ought to be satisfactory to all the opponents of the Nebraska bill. There is little prospect, however, that either he, or any other man will be taken up, while personal feelings and paltry jealousies are allowed so much weight.

We can scarcely expect any united and patriotic action during the session, from a body of men who evince so little devotion to the public good as the Opposition have thus far shown. We presume that no party has a working majority in the House. The session is likely, therefore, to be spent in factious wrangling, as discreditable to the parties as it is to the country.

Look to Your Fire Policies!

The particulars of another fraud upon the public of this City, in the shape of a bogus company for granting insurance policies against loss or damage by fire, have been made out by the Special Commissioner of the State Comptroller's Department. If in different degree from the Webster, National Exchange and Mechanic frauds, they are not the less significant of an organized system of imposition upon the community. The exposure also leads to the belief that the half has not yet been told of the new Fire Insurance concerns in the City and County of New-York. The probability is, that there are many other unsafe and worthless, if not in intent and purpose, fraudulent offices in our midst that should be looked after—and will be, if the policy of the present watchful comptroller be carried out by his successor. The special Commissioner has now been at work, industriously and efficiently, for six or eight months past. He has accomplished a world of good in bringing to the light the various dodges by which the so-called "Capital" of these concerns is originated; first by the nominal and wholly fictitious deposit of cash in bank, and then by substituting worthless mortgages under the name of "investments." We do not doubt that he will soon be able to double the number of his exposures, if permitted to go on with the good work. The conviction, we repeat, is very strong that of the large number of new fire offices created within the last three or four years, a large proportion have not been well secured. The facility for fraud or gross imposition, under the general insurance law, which permits the investment of capital in bond and mortgage, and the uncertain and speculative character of real-estate values—particularly the exceptionable class purposely mortgaged to raise insurance capital—justifies this conclusion, even without the collateral proofs already furnished of what has been done in this way.

The brokers and bankers whose names have been brought before the public by Mr. Commissioner BARNES, as facilitating the establishment of the Webster, National Exchange, and other fraudulent offices, are not altogether blameless. The payment of a round commission for the use of his name to the broker, and the hope of a fat deposit to the banker, rather aggravate than excuse the part these gentlemen have taken in affording the means whereby a "cash capital" can be sworn upon the State, for a day or two, in order to secure letters patent to maraud upon innocent policy-holders. They were not legally bound, to be sure, to know the base use to which their names were to be put, but there is a moral obligation in such cases, which we hope the reports of Mr. BARNES have not failed to impress upon these gentlemen for their future guide.

The question now is, how shall the public know the remaining good from the fraudulent or unsafe offices, before each case is separately investigated? We can only answer, by thorough inquiry among business people, or by calling for a list of the securities held by the offices not thoroughly and deservedly established in public confidence. The really sound offices can afford to publish periodically a statement of their assets. Whether all of them will do so or not, is another question.

That a large number of Fire offices is required to do the insurance business of this City and neighborhood, is, under the existing practice of moderate size capitals, unquestionably true. And it is equally certain, that a division of risks, where the amount on any one building or establishment is large, is a great public convenience. But we submit that until the abuses in the system are thoroughly eradicated—such abuses as the Commissioner has recently exposed—it would be about as well for landlords and merchants to become their own insurers for part of the amount, as to pay their money to bogus offices and find themselves uncovered, by cases of bankruptcy and fraud, when a fire takes place. That such would be the case to a deplorable extent in case of the recurrence of such fires as we had in 1835 and 1845, is almost certain. Indeed, we have heard of instances within a few years, where the property destroyed was confined to a single block, in which the difficulty of collecting policies was almost endless.

The Tax Commissioner and the Mayor.

Notice has been given to Mr. GEO. H. PURSER that he is no longer a Tax Commissioner of this City. Another notice, served upon Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, present Alderman of the Second Ward, informs him that he has been appointed to fill that office. The case is rendered trebly sure by a third notice served upon Comptroller FLAGG, to indicate to that gentleman the propriety of making his acknowledgements to Mr. WILLIAMSON, and not to Mr. PURSER, on and after the first day of January next.

The event derives its interest from the fact that it is a signal defeat of Mayor WOOD. An opinion has prevailed that the Mayor only possesses the power to convene the Board of Supervisors, and it seems that advantage has been taken of this impression to delay the appointment of a new Commissioner. His Honor, at a recent meeting of the Board, adjourned it in a very summary manner, in consequence of the want of a quorum; but the moment after adjournment, a large number of members entered the chamber, amazed to find no Board in session. Had matters not taken on a new phase, the Board might have failed to organize again till January—Mr. PURSER holding over in the meantime.

The Revised Statutes (vol. i., p. 677, section 8) provide as follows:

"Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors of any County may be called by the Clerk of the Board at any time, on the written request of a majority of the Supervisors of the County."

Under this provision, the Counsel of the Corporation has given an opinion, under cover of which Mr. VALENTINE took the responsibility of calling the Board, and that body, by a vote of 11 to 5, appointed Alderman WILLIAMSON. The action of the Board being final, Alderman BRIGGS need trouble himself no further about the nativity of Mr. PURSER. Mr. P. has made an excellent officer and has discharged the duties of the post with ability and industry. His displacement is purely a party movement.

A Growl from the British Lion.

A gentleman who signs himself "Argus," and struts somewhat like a peacock through a column of type, has addressed a letter to the London *Daily News*, in which he ridicules, in a very sprightly manner, the late unsuccessful expedition to lay a Submarine Telegraph between Cape Ray and Cape North. He is witty upon the interest that the press seemed to take in the affair. "As usual with our friends across the water," says "Argus:"

"It was brought under the notice of the public with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, the New-York press having been especially busy in this service—and, consequently, a flight of paragraphs in the the usual style of the press on this side."

Criminal press! Only fancy the enormity of making the public familiar with the details of an expedition which was destined to be the first step towards a Transatlantic Telegraph. Instead of furnishing food for the newspaper, the expedition should have been conducted like an assassination. Veiled, masked, spoken of in whispers, as a thing too awful to meet the daylight. Such is doubtless the way in which "Argus" would have had the affair managed.

Next on the catalogue of Yankee crimes comes the heinous one of having combined pleasure with business. Hear the peacock scream:

"Instead of making it a matter of stern business, that these sharp-eyed-for-the-main-chance geniuses of New-York City, United States, conceived the idea of a jolly party of pleasure, and started thence in a steamer—a noble party, doubtless—with the usual concomitants, not forgetting plenty of champagne, &c."

We are not Britons. It is perhaps unfortunate for us, but we cannot help feeling gratified that we are not Britons. The Briton cannot conceive such a combination as pleasure and business. The Briton is bewildered when he beholds an American settle a business matter in one hour, which according to all British tradition should have taken three days. The Briton would be mightily astonished were he to enter our wholesale mercantile establishments in New-York, where he would behold a number of young gentlemen, civil without servility; industrious without bustle; and transact their business with a dashing accuracy unknown in Britain. He would see clerks talking familiarly with their principals; and he might, if he listened very hard with his large British ears, hear perhaps a joke ringing merrily through the office. Very different this from the Dombeyfied offices of London, where great Britons, in watch-chains and white waistcoats, tyrannize over little Britons, their clerks, in seedy coats and short trowsers; where business crawls like a tortoise; where people dare not speak above their breaths; where the complexion grows pale, and the heart grows sluggish, and all vitality is frightened out of the human calculating machines that inhabit those arithmethical dungeons. As we are not Britons, and cannot snub our clerks without being snubbed perhaps in return, we make the best of a bad job, and conduct our business upon other principles. We dare to laugh and make merry over an invoice. We have the audacity to sell stocks with a smile. Is it not surprising that we hold any position as a mercantile nation after pursuing so criminal a course?

Our noble Briton next descends upon this unhappy New-York Press, for having dared to describe the face of the country that was visited by the expedition. For having dared to chronicle some interesting statistics and incidents. In short, for having noticed or remembered anything about the undertaking. Rev. Mr. FIELD, our gentlemanly Briton calls "one FIELD, D.D.;" and Mr. CANNING, whose name ought to be known in England as the gentleman who laid the Mediterranean cable, he likewise playfully alludes to as "one CANNING." He laughs afterwards—this ponderously jocular Briton—at a press-reporter for having stated that he met Bishop HUGHES at Sydney,—he calling him, as usual, "one Bishop HUGHES."

He next describes the failure of the attempt to lay the Telegraph, and laughs remorselessly at all the mishaps. We have no doubt but "Argus" firmly believes that if he had been there, it would have been laid successfully. He ends his precious communication with a sneer at "one FIELD, D.D.," who was so absurd as to offer up a prayer at the conclusion of the voyage, thanking God for the safe return of the party, and accepting with humility the divine dispensations.

The noble Briton evidently thinks that the idea of the Americans laying a Submarine Telegraph is utterly absurd. It would be almost a pity to disturb the gentleman's illusions, but we fear that, next Spring, this very Company, whose proceedings he ridicules, will consummate the audacious act of absolutely laying the Submarine cable.

The noble Briton, at the end of his delightful letter, states that he will return to the subject. Sad dog! Why illustrate the proverb, by returning?

Traveling Comforts.

A Committee of the Common Council has reported in favor of authorizing the Mayor to license a Company, which proposes to convey passengers and baggage from all the steamboat landings and railroad dépôts to any part of the City at an uniform charge of *twenty-five cents*. Parties interested in defeating the project have made application for a hearing, which is set down for this afternoon.

The advantages of such a plan are very obvious. One of the greatest annoyances which travelers are subjected to who visit this City, is in getting themselves and their baggage conveyed to their hotels or boarding-houses; women especially are liable to be imposed upon by hackmen, and it is not always convenient even for a man to stop and make a bargain before entrusting himself and his baggage to his care. The great benefit of the proposed Company would be the certainty of always finding a conveyance at the landings and stations, and the assurance of not being overcharged, or the safety of your baggage endangered. The disadvantage would arise from not being carried at once to your destination, but dropped in your turn after the omnibus had made a journey through half the streets in the City to drop other passengers. But for those who might be in a hurry or indisposed to ride in a crowded carriage, there would always be hacks as at present. The system, it is said, has been adopted in other cities, and has been found to work well. The present arrangements for the delivery of Baggage by Express Companies whose agents receive baggage checks on board the boats or cars, is admirable, and has taken from traveling one of its greatest discomforts. Whether a similar plan for delivering passengers would be equally successful, may be a matter of some doubt; but as responsible men are willing to try the experiment, we do not see that any public interest can be opposed to giving them permission.

The chief necessity for such a scheme grows out of the misconduct of the hackmen themselves. They persist, in defiance of all law, in rendering our docks almost inaccessible, and are very often guilty of the grossest impositions upon passengers, who submit to them rather than incur the expense of time and the trouble of appealing to the City authorities for redress. If the Mayor would preserve order and decorum on the docks, as he might easily do by the Police, and by assigning to hacks and their drivers certain stations which they would not be permitted to leave, the traveling community might dispense with such a scheme as the one proposed. Not the slightest difficulty is found in so doing in London or Paris, and there is no possible excuse for the condition of the dépôts and steamboat landings in this City.

☞ The Police Investigating Committee has concluded its labors for the present, and we give a very large portion of our space this morning to a record of the proceedings. The elaborate statement furnished by District-Attorney HALL will attract attention. It is the first official declaration that we have had of the corruptions and deficiencies that exist in the Criminal Jurisprudence of the City.

Eisfeld's Soiree.

The second *soirée* of Mr. EISFELD's sixth series comes off to-night in DODWORTH's Rooms.

Academy of Music.

A grand sacred concert will take place here to-morrow (Sunday) evening. It is given for a charitable object, and for that reason sufficiently commends itself to public attention. The proceeds, it is hoped, will replenish the coffers of the Benevolent Society of the Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul. Simply as an opportunity for hearing a varied selection of sacred music, the event is important and interesting. All the leading artistes of the Academy take part in the concert, assisted by chorus, orchestra, &c. Selections from ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," and a number of miscellaneous pieces, will be found in the programme.

Gottschalk.

The great event of next week will be the *soirée* of this great artist, which comes off at DODWORTH's, on the 20th inst. We are happy to hear that Mr. GOTTSCHALK intends relying solely on his own unaided efforts, and that the prices of admission will be quite moderate.

Items.

At the Haymarket Theatre, London, the "Provoked Husband," written by Messrs. COLLEY CIBBER & VANBRUGH, has been revived. It was not a success. Even the English can't stand their old prurient comedies.... The eighth season of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the management of Mr. SURMAN, was inaugurated with HANDEL's Messiah. Previous to the Oratorio, a "Hymn" by Mr. GEORGE LUMLY, apostrophising the gallantry of, and craving Divine protection for, the Allied Armies, was sung by the Chorus.... That little box of a place called the Soho Theatre, in London, has been opened as a "New Italian Opera." *Lucia Di Lammermoor* was played.... Proceedings have been taken against Mr. LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre, to recover possession of that house.... The trial concerts at the Palais de l'Industrie were comparative failures. For the last concert 4,500 performers were engaged. It's a wonder we didn't hear some of the music on this side the water.... A troupe of lions, tigers, &c., are assisting Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS at Drury-lane Theatre.

ALBANY.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been received at the Green-street Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD and little CORDELIA in their original parts.

KINGSTON, C. W.—The season at the Theatre here came to a close on Wednesday, the 12th, winding up with a grand Ball.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Theatre here appears to be doing a quiet kind of business, interfered with during the past week by the lectures of Mr. THACKERAY at Westminster Hall.

BOSTON.—At the Athenæum, Miss LOUISA HOWARD, Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, Mr. HARRY [illegible] and Mr. HENRY FARREN, are playing in "Still Waters Run Deep," and the "Little Treasure."... Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GILBERT took a benefit on Friday at the Boston Theatre.... The "Messiah," with Miss ANNA LAIDE PHILLIPS as the principal vocalist, will be given by the Mendelssohn Choral Society on Sunday next.... Mr. THACKERAY delivers his lecture on Charity and Humor to-night at the Tremont Hall.

CINCINNATI.—Miss ELIZA LOGAN is playing at the Peoples' Theatre.... The *Pyne* and *Harrison* troupe have been performing here during the week.

LOUISVILLE.—Mrs. ADDAMS and Mr. HANLEY are the attractions here in the two-legged way; DONIZETTI's monkeys in the four-legged ditto.

Col. Parker H. French.

The mutability of human things has been a theme on which essayists have written and preachers dilated. But never has it been more fully illustrated than by the changes in the life and fortunes of Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH. A few years ago all New-York knew that Captain FRENCH, such was his then title, was about to lead an emigrant party across the plains to El Dorado. Every one here inspected his wagons and hoped the best fate for the hardy adventurers that composed his company. When he started on his journey he was followed by a set of men who professed to have unlimited confidence in his courage and implicit reliance on his skill. Soon after the country was startled by the distressing accounts of the great sufferings of the Captain's party, and grave rumors of the distrust, discontent and fierce feelings entertained towards him by his once devoted adherents, came up from the southern trail he followed to reach California. Many telegraphic dispatches appeared in the columns of the New-York papers, giving news of our hero's acts and condition. Reports, strong and for some time undoubted, of his murder, and the utter dispersion of his company, were printed in every paper, and believed throughout the Union. The whirl of events, and rush of other items, had almost pushed Captain FRENCH, his hardships, his crimes, and his supposed tragic fate, out of men's memories and newspaper columns, when one day we received the news that, having clung to life with more than feline tenacity, he turned up, to the amazement of every one, somewhat shattered, but still alive, in the land of gold. He lived there some time, and doubtless must have found California life disgustingly dull, when Gen. WALKER commenced his Nacaraguan career. The Colonel rushed to the aid of our modern PIZARRO—Gen. WALKER—performing prodigies of valor in the field, and exhibiting in financial matters a skill and power of making a great deal out of, as it were, nothing, which belong only to great statesmen or "artists," whose profession it is to raise the wind.

When appointed to the offices of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War, he found an exhausted treasury to be replenished, a needy army to be supported.

Our Colonel FRENCH had recourse to none of the ordinary modes in use for exacting money or creating credit, but by some magical wave of his sword or his pen, collected funds, filled the treasury, fed the army and entitled himself to be enrolled among the list of the greatest financiers of our time.

Under the arduous and unremitting duties of his high posts of honor, the health of Colonel FRENCH gave way, and forced upon him the resignation of his offices of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua. His fellow Ministers tendered him, and the exigencies of the public service induced him to accept, a position which enables him to come to New-York—he who was so abused, so distrusted, and once so universally looked upon as dead—in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States and Great Britain.

When the Colonel has really died for the last time, what a field will the novelist find in his romantic career for their cultivation. How stupid, in comparison with him, will the heroes of past romances seem!

Taxing Corporations.

Counsellor DILLON insists that the surplus profits or reserved funds (exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital) of Corporations must be taxed in the name of the Corporation in which it is invested, wherever it may belong. This opinion is given to the Supervisors in the case of the City Fire Insurance Company, who represent that their capital stock is $210,000; that the amount of their surplus profits or reserved funds, exceeding 10 per cent. upon the capital, is $60,570 50, of which $65,940 is invested in the stock of an incorporated bank; that they have been assessed upon the whole amount of their capital and surplus profits or reserved funds, and they pray to be relieved from the assessment of as much as has been made upon their investment in the bank stock, upon the ground that such stock is a part of the capital of an incorporated bank, which itself pays taxes upon the amount of its capital. This looks unjust, obviously, but Mr. DILLON thinks it can't be helped under our existing laws.

Cure and Prevention of Hydrophobia.

At a sale of the estate of the late SAMUEL POINTER, in Halifax County, Va., the sum of $600 was paid for a mad stone—a mineral supposed to possess great virtue in the cure of hydrophobia.

Marvellous accounts of cures by this, or a similar stone, were published some months since. Of course, none but those having faith therein, would ever adopt the use of it, much less pay such a price for it.

After all, a good muzzle is the best preventive in general use; and in spite of the mad-stone or any remedy known to medical science or charlatanry, the bite of a rattlesnake is less to be dreaded than that of a real rabid dog.

In Russia, it is said, cures are effected on mad dogs by cutting off their tails, and as they lick the blood, it is said to act as a specific. The blood of the same dog is said to be even better than the hair of the same; but both as a preventive and a cure, the nearer to the ears the tail is cut off probably the better—but spare old Tray.

Malpractice.

We hear of no new cases of prosecution for malpractice within the last twenty-four hours. Meanwhile the *wiser* surgeons, before undertaking a job, require assurances that if Providence should not smile upon their efforts, they shall not be held under legal obligations to pay a couple of thousand dollars to soothe the feelings of the surviving parties. If patients are poor they shy off, feeling that however much of the milk of human kindness swells their bosoms, it is cheaper to have it drawn off artificially than to risk the consequences of trying to cure poor patients. This is not a pleasant state of things, and may increase the City's bill of expenses for medical aid for the poor. But it is compelled by the outrageously heavy verdicts that are fashionable in cases of unsuccessful surgical treatment.

The Cornelius Vanderbilt on the Rocks.

The fine Sound steamboat *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington route, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, ran ashore on the rocks abreast of Randall's Island. A heavy mist hung over the water at the time, and the ledge was not perceived until the steamer was near upon it, when an attempt was made to cast the anchor; but the chain catching in the windlass, it was prevented from holding. The boat then swung round and was subjected to the whole force of the tide. The passengers, numbering something over one hundred, were removed by the steamer *Connecticut*, passing down to the City. On the rising of the tide the vessel was shifted and got off the ledge leaking badly. Yet she was not damaged much over $1,000.

Kind and Considerate.

They do wrong who think the Police-appointing power enjoys no bowels of compassion. It has. Not a very great while ago it appointed a man to an office in the Police, who was so crippled at the time by rheumatism that he walked on a crutch, aided by a cane. Since then, however, he has been "broken" for drunkenness—and then the Bowels of the Board were exhausted. It did better by another Policeman who got so very drunk and disorderly that he was locked up by the Captain of another Ward than his own. He got thirty days on half-pay for his punishment, and goes about now wearing the star and arresting "disorderlies" as in duty bound.

[illegible] will be [illegible] over an Anti-Nebraska Whig; but he [illegible] the whole process of voting, [illegible] for Mr. BANKS when his vote would elect. [illegible] emphatically opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska [illegible] has no other affinities with us. [illegible]

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps [illegible] Beaver and Fall [illegible]. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our four mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to the confidence [illegible]. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original [illegible] marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and keep on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 118 Bowery, or at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but those articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine, before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located below Grand-st., No. 118, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh-ground coffee, in quantities to suit and in quality to please.

THE NEARER WE COME TO THE HOLIDAYS the more do we see BANTA employed in distributing those beautiful sets of mink, sable, stone marten and fitch furs, with which his place is so richly provided, while in regard to quality the superiority of his articles has become proverbial. We willingly admit the moderation of his prices. Our readers who are looking for a present that will be appreciated, we advise to go to No. 106 Canal-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the splendid sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $35 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figure elsewhere. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DRUGGIST'S FANCY GOODS.—WE WOULD CALL attention, to the Druggists particularly, to our large and select assortment of imported tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, odor boxes, toilet mirrors and soaps, wicker and other German and French colognes, extracts, pomades and perfumery generally, together with an assortment of goods, both foreign and domestic, judiciously selected for druggists' sales, which we offer on most reasonable terms. GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Fineman's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILKS, shawls, de laines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, ginghams, lace and Swiss curtains, flannels, blankets, quilts, embroideries, English shirtings, linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent. from their value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN, ATTORNEYS & Counselors, No. 257 Broadway, (2d door below Chambers-st.,) New-York City. Business in all the Courts promptly attended to. ISAAC DAYTON, WM. E. ROBINSON, WM. A. COURSEN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at $60, $75 and $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $65, $80 and $100. Music books elegantly bound for New-Year's presents, for $1, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RUBBER OVERSHOES.—THE BEST FINISHED, lightest, and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes, of every variety, ladies', misses' and gents' for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Goodyear Rubber dépôt, No. 265 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

SIX CENTS PER COPY IS THE PRICE OF BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, just issued for the present week, by SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st. This Illustrated Weekly is, as usual, full of admirable literary matter, and fine, large engravings.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REDUCTION in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound, we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 60 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—JUST RECEIVED, collars, under hdkfs., sleeves, bands, flouncings, hdkfs., &c., for less than half their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HOLIDAY STYLE.—NOW READY, AT THE NEW HAT CO.'S, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality $3 only. The public are invited to call. We sell a single hat at wholesale price. Call and see.

PAPER HANGINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—500 rolls fine gold, 4s. to 6s., worth 8s.; 1,000 do. do. satin, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., worth 4s.; 2,000 do. do. stock, 6d. to 1s., worth 1s. 6d., at the old stand, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH CHEAP AT THE OLD STAND, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE, AT THE ESTABLISHED Stand, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH COLLARS.—A LARGE LOT OF VERY beautiful French collars at very low prices, to which special attention is solicited, by W. W. NORTON, No. 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. See advertisement.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer this morning 1,000 dozen ladies' superior Paris kid gloves at great bargains.

☞ Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Tabernacle.—The Drama of THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE, founded on the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and written by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, will be read by MRS. MARY E. WEBB (known as the "Colored Siddons") at the Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. It was produced by Mrs. WEBB in Boston, on the 6th inst., where it took the place of a lecture in the course now in progress there on the subject of Slavery. The following are extracts from the notices of the Boston Press.

From the Evening Telegraph.

"The reading was excellent, delineating with graphic truthfulness all the varied intonations of language of the many characters introduced. Marked applause attested the appreciation by the very large audience of Mrs. WEBB's abilities."

From the Traveller.

"Mrs. WEBB has a very sweet voice, with great powers of modulation, and her reading was in every respect a success."

From the Transcript.

"It contains many passages of real pathos, which could only be rendered by a [illegible] all the [illegible] It was read to an audience that thronged every [illegible]. Mrs. WEBB succeeded in [illegible] of her hearers, which she retained to the close."

Tickets at the door, [illegible]

☞ Millinery! Millinery!—WM. S. [illegible], No. 113 Canal-st., invites the attention of ladies to his splendid assortment of Fall and Winter millinery, consisting of ribbons, feathers, flowers, dress trimmings, &c. Also, a large assortment of cloaks and talmas.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] will be held on the [illegible] in Advent, Dec. 16, in Christ Church [illegible] with a view to promote the [illegible] the Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Right Rev. [illegible] Rev. Mr. HILL, who has [illegible] in [illegible] thither on the 20th [illegible]. A collection will be made in aid of the Domestic Committee.

[illegible]—The [illegible] Churches [illegible] Services on [illegible] M. The sexton [illegible]

[illegible] by Rev. [illegible] in the afternoon, and Rev. W. [illegible], the pastor elect, in the evening.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the YOUTHS' BURMAN BIBLE AND SCHOOL SOCIETY of Oliver-st. Church, will be held in the Church, corner [illegible] and Henry sts., on SUNDAY [illegible]

[illegible] of the Fund for increasing Methodist Agencies in [illegible]

Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, Rev. WM. BUTLER, Rev. WM. ARTHUR will address the meeting.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D.D. will [illegible] deliver in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 16,) at [illegible] o'clock, the Sermon on Reading, deferred from Nov. 25. [illegible] generally invited to attend. CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman of Lecture Com.

☞ Franklin-street Baptist Church.—At the foot of Varick, near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The first of a series of Lectures on the Life of Absalom will be delivered in the evening. Subject: His Parents.

☞ Lecture on Hell.—Rev. [illegible] will deliver the Third of his Series on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*The true meaning of the Scripture terms, "Hell Fire," "Lake of Fire and Brimstone,"* &c. Morning service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Centenary M. E. Church—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. [illegible] will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Subject, *The Sleep of the Saints*, suggested by the death of Rev. Geo. [illegible], and at 6½ o'clock P. M.; Subject, *Father, the Hour is Come.* Services also at 3 o'clock.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. E. [illegible], Pastor, will preach in Continental Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Eternity of Future Punishment.* Rev. GEO. F. KETTELL, of Poughkeepsie, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. John [illegible].—Of the [illegible] Church, intends (D. V.) holding Divine Service in the large Chapel of the University on Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M. The first discourse will be on *The General Exposition of the Gentile World by the Coming Messiah.*

☞ Hope Chapel.—Having received damage by fire last Tuesday, the Christian Society usually worshiping in that house will meet TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. Rev. JAMES MARCH of Ohio, Minister in charge. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SAMPSON, pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock each SABBATH.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune—Will preach a sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association, in the South Fifth Methodist Episcopal Church. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Lecture—By Rev. JAMES THOMSON, in the 25th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Atmospheric Air.* Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ Nations Devoured by Factions.—Rev. [illegible] Snow will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Supper of the Great God.*—Rev., chap. 19. Seats free. All true Christians invited.

☞ Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Between Bleecker and Amity sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. At 3 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, will continue the course of Lectures to the Young. Subject—*The Fruits of Infidelity.*

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Rev. T. CARLTON will preach TO-MORROW [illegible] Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of Lynn, Mass., in the evening, at [illegible] o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a System of Moral Freedom.*

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the recent fire no books will be delivered from the Down-Town office until further notice. By order &c. GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ Rev. E. T. Hiscox.—Will [illegible] in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, the Eleventh Discourse on the fulfillment of Prophecy. Subject—*Prophecies Relating to the Land of Israel.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Rev. Mr. Farmer, of Williamsburg, will preach in South Brooklyn, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Psalms of David*, used in divine service. Seats free.

☞ Washington-street M. E. Church, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be one of a series upon *Scripture Characters.*

☞ Rev. James Prestly, Pastor of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, will preach TOMORROW, Dec. 16. Service commencing as follows: At 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M.

☞ Teachers' Association.—The second Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Professor E. LOOMIS, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at the Hall of the Board of Education. The subject will be duly announced.

☞ Rev. D. M. Graham will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st. Subject—*Denominational Possessions, compared with Modern Spiritualism, so-called.*

☞ Rev. Dr. McCartee—Of Newburg, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, in 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. A. H. WRIGHT, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Westminster Church.—Rev. DAVID KENNADY will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

☞ Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Rev. S. L. FINNEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ A Discourse to the Young will be delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Slavery of Sinful Habit.*

☞ Religious Notice.—Rev. E. E. NYE will continue his lectures on the *Poetry of the Bible*, at the Universalist Church, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hains, a converted Jew, will preach in the Second-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near avenue D, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Robinson Scott, of Ireland, will preach in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Wm. Butler, of Lynn, Mass., will preach in the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Wm. Arthur—Of London, will preach in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER's,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Wm. Butler—Of Lynn, Mass., will preach in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock.

☞ Rev. S. A. Corey—Will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner of 18th-st., TO-MORROW, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ A Course of Lectures—Will be delivered before the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, mainly in the month of January. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver them:

MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, LL. D., President of Yale College.
Prof. CHARLES M. NAIRNE, of New-York University.
Rev. BARON STOW, of the Methodist Church.
Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Princeton.

A more particular notice will be given in a few days. CHARLES SELDON, Chairman of Lecture Com.

☞ Dakota Lodge No. [illegible], I. O. of O. F.—The Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at No. 1 West-st., corner of [illegible], on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, JOHN [illegible]. By order, J. FOUNTAIN, N. G. E. M. LOCKHART, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] I visited the most [illegible] in Europe [illegible] diseases of the EYE and EAR [illegible] of inestimable value [illegible] nothing known to the Faculty in either [illegible] with which I am not familiar, which, combined with [illegible] twenty years in this City [illegible] all the diseases of those [illegible] with the utmost skill and success [illegible] hitherto deemed hopeless. J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, &c., No. 500 Broadway.

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[illegible] Complexion [illegible] TEN THOUSAND FLOWERS [illegible] Sold by C. H. RING, [illegible] No. 417 Broadway, and No. 132 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are [illegible] invited to try these instruments for the relief of [illegible]. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, [illegible] and Canal sts.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. DOREMUS' third lecture on the [illegible] will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av. Subject—Heat and Cold. Relation of Heat—Physical Geography—Relation of the Earth to the Sun, from the [illegible] epoch to the present time—Expansion of solids, fluids and gases, illustrated by experiments—Effects of Circulation of the Atmosphere and Ocean on Climate—Isothermal lines. [illegible] Heat—Experiments—Compression of Air evolving heat—Expansion, producing cold—Importance of the [illegible] of a gas on its temperature—Relation [illegible] Vegetable and Animal life—Solid, liquid and [illegible] Latent Heat—Liquefaction and solidification [illegible] pressure and cold—Experiments with sulphurous [illegible] and carbonic acid gases—Snow produced from a red hot crucible—Mercury frozen with solid carbonic acid, [illegible]. In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, tickets for the course $2; single admission, 75 cents.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The following is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends:

Dr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: In offering my testimony in favor of your WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I speak from my own experience, having received signal benefit from the use of one or two bottles which were urged upon me by my apothecary, who backed up his recommendation by giving some extraordinary results from its use [illegible] within his knowledge. I had taken a violent cold, followed by a deep seated cough, which frequently produced vomiting, with pain in the [illegible], expectorated with difficulty, had night sweats, lost my appetite; in short, I was completely prostrated. My physician prescribed for me, but I found no relief. I commenced taking the Balsam in small doses at first, and almost immediately began to improve. My cough abated, my strength and appetite returned, and in a few weeks I was able to attend to my business as usual. I feel indebted to Wistar's Balsam for my recovery, and cheerfully give you leave to make whatever use you please of this statement. [illegible] very respectfully, yours, &c., ROYAL SMITH.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1855.

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Holiday Fair.—The ladies of Trinity Methodist Church and Congregation, will hold a Benevolent Holiday Fair in the Main Audience Room of their new Church, now in progress of completion on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The proceeds will be applied towards finishing the Church.

The design is to provide an extensive variety of fancy and useful articles, toys, &c., suitable for Holiday Presents. There will be for sale, also, a choice selection of books, from several publishing houses, embracing bibles, hymn books, annuals, gift books for children, &c. Refreshments will be furnished as circumstances will allow, and as visitors may require. The Fair will open on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and on every other day at 10 o'clock, A. M., closing at 10 in the evening. Price of admission—tickets for adults, 12½ cents; for children, 6¼ cents—can be procured of the managers or at the door.

T. F. Meagher Club.—This body will celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the escape of T. F. MEAGHER from bondage by a grand ball and supper at Niblo's on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst. From the plans that have been taken by the Committee of Arrangements, it promises to be one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season. Mr. MEAGHER has signified his intention to be present, as have also a number of distinguished persons.

To the Subscribers of "La Cronica."—La Cronica, the New-York Spanish journal, will recommence its publication on MONDAY, Dec. 17th, after [illegible] weeks' suspension, owing to a severe illness of the editor. All future contingencies are provided against by securing a sufficient corps of editors. Office of La Cronica, No. 39 Ann-st., second door east of Broadway.

Horse Radish Grated by Steam.—One barrel an hour by a Patent Mill—It loses no strength because it is not exposed to the atmosphere. Bottled in any quantities, [illegible] whiter and stronger, than by any old process, at the new pickle store of JAMES BROADMEADOW, No. 227 Washington-st.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Just received direct from Paris a large invoice of French confectionery, fancy boxes, French chocolates, bon bons, bonbonieres, French mottoes, toys, surprises, &c., &c. All of which having been selected by the subscriber during a late visit to Paris, from the most celebrated manufacturers, will be found to surpass in extent, beauty and variety any previous importation. N. B.—Particular attention is called to the assortment of French mottoes. W. HENRY WELLER, (late WELLER & SON,) Confectioner, No. 113 Broadway, cor. Washington-place.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' [illegible] Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifteenth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to pay me a call. C. T. A. HINRICHS (late [illegible]), No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

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NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER BY TICKNOR & FIELDS.

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II.

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It contains the following engravings:

The Easton Tragedy—The Spoken Schooner from City Island.
Arrest of the Negro.
Mode of Raising the Vessel.
Burning of the Steamers at Memphis.
Execution of Gen. Corral, Nicaragua.
View of Greytown.
Portrait of Col. Kinney.
Explosion of a Steam Fire Engine at Cincinnati.
View of John-st. Methodist Church.
Panama Railway, with 15 views.
Fulton Market Enlarged.
Two Scenes in Nassau-st.
Splendid large Engraving of [illegible]
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And all the news of the week.

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THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, DEC. 20,

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BY DONALD MCLEOD, ESQ.

Author of "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Pynnshurst," "Bloodstone," &c.

Mayor Wood, by his intrepid and independent [illegible] as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis of our country, has won the admiration of the whole civilized world, creating a world-wide interest, and a special curiosity to know the history of such a man. [illegible] Biography, aside from interest in the [illegible], will be an exceedingly interesting work, full of stirring incidents.

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A new comical, satirical and humorous Illustrated Weekly Paper. It contains something particularly interesting to everybody, and is the finest pictorial ever before published. Secure copies early, as no back numbers will be supplied after the first edition is exhausted. Price 3 cents per copy, or $1 50 per year.

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THE CRITERION.—A literary and critical journal, published weekly; $3 per annum; single copies, 6 cents. No. 7, Dec. 15, is now ready, and for sale at the following places: STRINGER & TOWNSEND, corner Broadway and Ann-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 160 Nassau-st.; SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.; J. PERRY, No. 384 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. ROGERS, No. 519 Broadway; Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway; ROBERT CODDINGTON, No. 264 Bowery; J. ALFORD, No. 166 Bowery; L. H. EMBREE, No. 184 Bowery; E. R. ROBERTS, No. 364 Grand-st. CHARLES R. RODE, Publisher, No. 112 Nassau-st.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—Is supplied to dealers and others by the agents, ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago. Price 10 cents, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year [illegible].—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855. CHARLOTT LAYTON.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 386 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 87 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

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FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 67 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—[illegible] OF THE MESSIAH. [illegible] NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, At the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's) [illegible] The Church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE LADIES OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

PART I.

OVERTURE.......ORCHESTRA. Selections from Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Madame DE LA GRANGE and NANTIER DIDIEE, Miss ELSIE HENSLER, Signor BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, CASPANI and AMODIO.

PART II.

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Aria......Miss HENSLER

Aria......Madame PATANIA

Prayer, "Otello"......Madame DE LA GRANGE

Trio, "Il Trovatore."

By Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signor BRIGNOLI and [illegible]. Full Orchestra of the Academy.

Admission......ONE DOLLAR

Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; to be obtained at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY. Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, Mlle. PAULINE GENET, Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. LINA WINDEL, Mlle. FLORA LEHMAN, PAUL BRILLANT, M. MANGIN. TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES.—GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT. To commence with the Comic Pantomime of THE SECRET MARRIAGE. Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY. Followed by the GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT OF 9 NATIONAL DANCES. By Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE. To conclude with, for the first time this season, GODENSKI. Godenski......FRANCOIS RAVEL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Tickets......FIFTY CENTS.

Private Boxes......Five Dollars.

Orchestra Seats......One Dollar.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-THIRD NIGHT—AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts, IL TROVATORE, will be presented for the Last Time, On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1855, with the following great cast:

Leonora......Madame DE LA GRANGE

Azucena......Madame NANTIER DIDIEE

Manrico......Signor BRIGNOLI

Count di Luna......Signor AMODIO

Ferrando......Signor GASPARONI

The storm of Thursday having prevented many from witnessing the admirable rendering of Rossini's Comic Opera, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, this Opera will, at their request, be repeated before the close of the season, of which due notice will be given.

Admission......ONE DOLLAR.

Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK. Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Secured Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st., at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

ACADEMY HALL.—No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET. FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY. Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1855. The principal members of the original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842, comprising E. H. Pierce, Mallory, Raynor, Gould, Donniker, Mairs, Christian, &c., &c., will give a short series of their inimitable concerts as above. Introducing for the first time in this City, their CELEBRATED HUTCHINSON FAMILY BURLESQUE. Tickets......25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert commences at 7½. The above troupe perform in Philadelphia on Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

Particular Notice.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN NEW-YORK, Will take place at NIBLO'S SALOON, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1855. MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD will be assisted by the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, violinists, their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for Europe; Mr. APTOMAS, Harpist; Mr. J. R. BEUTLER, Tenor; and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Conductor at the Piano. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of HALL & SON and JOLLIE. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY.—Mr. BURTON in three comic characters. Mr. Berryman, Joe Bags, and Madame Vanderpants. The new American comedy, FALSE PRETENCES; OR BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY, which nightly draws crowded and delighted audiences. The new scenery includes well-known views in New-York, and the Grand Fancy Ball, supported by every member of the Company, in beautiful costumes. Whitton, Mr. G. Jordan; Berryman, Mr. Burton; Milledollar, Mr. Bradley; Ruby, Mr. H. Jordan; Dr. Cram, Mr. Baldwin; M. Bouquet, Peter Funk, Mr. Leffingwell; Mrs. Betsy Golden, Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Milledollar, Mrs. Thorne; Mrs. Crockery, Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Miss Thorne. And the roaring farce of THE THOUSAND MILLINERS. Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpants, Mr. Burton; Tom Tipton and Miss Smithers, Mr. Setchell; the Apprentice, Mrs. Hughes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be presented the romantic Drama of PAULINE. Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester | Pauline......Mrs. Hoey. To be followed by the Farce of X. Y. Z. Neddy Gray, Mr. G. Holland | Maria......Mrs. Conover.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be performed the Musical Burletta of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Beauty... Little Mary Marsh | John Quill, Master G. Marsh. The Beast... Miss L. Marsh | Aldgate Pump... Miss Carrie. To conclude with the Farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Baggs, Master G. Marsh | Mrs. Crincum... Mary Marsh.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success, exciting laughter and crowded houses to witness the doleful and heart-rending tragedy of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH, Which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week, with the "Trick Horse" MAZEPPA, in new and wonderful feats nightly. Preceding the piece NEGRO MINSTRELSY. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his original jokes and witticisms. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.—At Barnum's Museum form the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed. Mr. WHITE, the great lion-tamer, enters the den of lions every day at 3½ and at 7 P. M., and performs a series of wonderful and daring feats with the ferocious creatures. Only 25 cents to see everything in the Museum.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE having possession of this beautiful building, it will be made interesting and attractive. Steam and Gas Engines will be used for propelling a variety of novel machinery. Statuary, Castings, Tapestry, Agricultural Implements, and numerous other articles of great merit, can be seen in the Palace. The AMERICAN INSTITUTE will receive and keep in order all articles of novelty and utility for the inspection of the Public. WM. B. LEONARD, Cor. Sec'y and Agent.

JOEL TIFFANY'S ELOQUENT, PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES on *Spiritualism*, Stuyvesant Institute, New-York, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock; Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS; Williamsburg, Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner 4th and South 3d, MONDAY and THURSDAY. Admission, 10 cents.

FAIRY PIECE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—If you have not yet seen the very beautiful fairy piece, called THE KING OF THE ALPS, Or, THE REFORMATION, now creating such an excitement at Barnum's Museum, go at once. It is fascinating in its comic humor, chaste and correct in its moral aim. Played EVERY EVENING now. Only 25 cents to see all.

FAIR OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society are holding a Fair for the benefit of the Society, in the basement of the Mariners' Church, cor. of Madison and Catharine sts. Open every afternoon and evening during the week.

REOPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

WHAT A VERY SMALL PRICE.—They only ask two shillings to see the performances either in the AFTERNOON or EVENING, as well as all the curiosities, the living wild animals, the wonderful feats in the lion's den, the Giraffe, the Happy Family, &c., at Barnum's Museum. Grand fairy, holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, is played now every evening. Farces, Dances, &c., every afternoon.

CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE—the second of the sixth season, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15. Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Mr. S. C. TIMM, and THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party, will assist. See small bills.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.—The fairies in this new and splendid holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, at Barnum's Museum, will harm nobody. The wild beasts at the same place are all handsomely caged, and can do no mischief. The performances in the den of lions are astounding. All the curiosities and all the entertainments to be seen for 25 cents.

L. MOREAU GOTTSCHALK.—Respectfully announces a PIANO-FORTE SOIREE at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. He will perform his grotesque fantasia—"The Banjo" and other celebrated Piano-Forte Works. Particulars in future advertisements.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN. Also, a cheaper class of Furs into Mantillas, Pellerines, Victorines, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN. Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all. Ladies can find gents' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted. J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. We have received by late arrivals, EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, French and Scotch cambric and embroidered collars, habits, chemisettes, embroidered linen handkerchiefs, collars and sleeves in sets, embroidered skirts, flounced and tucked dresses for balls, French bands, flouncing, infants' robes, waists and caps. Also, Honiton collars and sleeves in sets, crochet collars, guipure collars and sleeves in sets, black guipure laces, black Chantilly, dentelle and real thread veils, &c. ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st., And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CORNICES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Damasks, &c. Also, Cornices and Brackets, in rich gilt designs, all at 25 per cent. BELOW REGULAR PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st., And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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W. W. NORTON.—Would call the attention of his friends and customers to his stock of PLAIN and FIGURED DELAINES and CASHMERES. Also every other description of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Attention is also called to his stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. Special attention is solicited to his stock of FRENCH COLLARS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c., all of which he is selling far below the market prices. W. W. NORTON, No. 542 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—Beautiful Black Cloth Cloaks at $12. Very pretty heavy gray Cloaks at $10. Magnificent Black Velvet Cloaks at $60. Five hundred new and beautiful garments will be opened this week, all first class and at low prices. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—A splendid stock of goods for holiday presents, consisting of FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, as also FANCY GOODS, imported and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at seasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented. CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 139 Canal-st.

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BRUSSELS LACES.—A large assortment of Brussels Applique sets, received by the *St. Louis*, will be ready by Wednesday, the 12th inst. Also, Brussels and point à l'aiguille capes, hdk's, coiffures, &c., and a variety of other articles. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE ONLY $3, WORTH $5.—Light Silks for evening dresses only 5s. Rich Brocade Silks 4s. 6d. per yard. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 290 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth, and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By an interesting, intelligent American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendent of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 674 4th-st., near Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a small private family only. She may be seen any day this week, at No. 218 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, where her present employers will give such testimony of her worth and ability as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 421 12th-st., 2d floor front room, for two days, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

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TEACHER WANTED.—In a small boarding-school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant Eastern village, a lady to teach French and Music. A Protestant French lady preferred. Salary moderate at first, increasing annually. Address E. YOUNG, Box No. 166 Post-Office, Philadelphia.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—Would like to engage by the week in a few good families. Superior City reference. Notes will be answered on Monday. Apply at No. 483 8th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.

TO THE CHARITABLY DISPOSED.—The advertiser wishes to obtain employment for a poor, destitute woman, who can be well recommended for entire honesty and capability. She would like to take clothes to wash and iron, or go out to day's work. Or she will do anything by which she can earn a little towards the support of her three small children. If any lady is disposed to aid the woman, they can hear her history, and of her entire worthiness, by application to No. 14 East 22d-st., or by dropping a note to that address, the woman will be sent where desired. Any gentleman disposed to give her washing to do, if they will send a note to Post-Office, Box No 3,748, the woman will be sent to their residence.

CLERK AND BOY WANTED.—In the dry-goods jobbing business. A young man from 18 to 24 years of age, well experienced in dry goods; and a boy about 16 years of age, with good testimonials, may apply between 4 and 5½ o'clock P. M. on the undersigned. CHURCHILL, WALKLY & JOHNSTON, No. 151 Broadway.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 1 Sixth Avenue, and No 146 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

WANTED.—An active and experienced buyer, for the foreign and domestic dry goods of an Importing and jobbing business; none but those fully competent need apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

WANTED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, school teachers for select and private schools, salesmen, porters, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, men on steamers, coachmen, &c. Apply to R. GILLEN.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.—A lady well qualified to take the whole charge of a first-class private house. Apply at No. 14 West 17th-st., with references, between the hours of 3 and 5, for three days.

BOY WANTED.—One who can set type, to go a short distance in the country. Call at S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.'S, No. 119 Nassau-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, is desirous of finding an engagement, either in a school or a private family. Address C. Y., *Times* Office.

A SOPRANO.—Of fine capacities would like to find a situation in a Church choir. Apply to SCHARFENBERG & SON'S, Broadway corner of 9th-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway. N. B.—A full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 67 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.—MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The American Troupe of JUVENILE BELL RINGERS and Vocalists EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon of Saturday at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest. They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $15 to $25 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago. CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $23,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 389 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 246 South-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—2 on 9th-st., 3 on 12th-st., 6 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 18th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 6 on 34th-st., 4 on 38th-st., 4 on 42d-st., 1 on St. Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th-st., 3 on 4th-av.

These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement houses, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country residence at Po'keepsie, consisting of eight acres and a very handsome house, with wings, verandahs, &c., and contains all the modern improvements, together with superior out-houses. An extensive lawn finely shaded, fine garden, with fruit in great variety and abundance, extensive river views, and is but half a mile from the depôt. Will suit any gentleman of taste, and can be bought at a low price. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 88 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

SAW MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The grist and circular saw mill, with new steam engine of twenty horse power, situated at the corner of 26th-st. and 3d-av., Gowanus, Brooklyn. Said grist mill is fitted up for the purpose of grinding feed or corn, together with saw mill, is new and in perfect order. Will be sold at a large sacrifice for cash, or leased upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. S. BUNCE & CO., No. 26 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—One mile from Astoria, L. I., containing 24 acres; the land is high, and has a good house, barn, well-water, &c.; over 3,000 feet front; on the Flushing and Bowery turnpikes; suitable for a market gardener, or can be divided into several building sites. Commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb, Brooklyn. New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm of 67 acres including crops, stock, farming implements, household furniture, &c., situated in Rockland County, New-York, 1½ mile from Railroad depôt, at Clarkstown. Good buildings, fruit, &c. Land in good cultivation, level and free from stones, 30 miles from New-York, fare 45 cents. JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, cor. William and Pearl-sts.

FOR SALE.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, among a good class of customers, in which a person with about $10,000 can realize $6,000 per annum. Agents need not answer. Address A. T. S., box No. 5,000 Post-Office.

$150.—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, with Horse-Power, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or altering into a dwelling, and 13 years' lease of 1¾ lots, with usual covenants for renewal, for sale, to close an estate. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av. and 125th-st., Harlem.

18 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—On the east bank of the Hudson River, about 300 or 400 yards from the Hastings Depôt. This property is covered with trees, and forms most beautiful sites for country residences. It will be sold in a body or in parcels. BEN. A. LAVENDER, Room No. 6, No. 298 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

27,000 ACRES—A FARM AND A HOME WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.—RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY.—27,000 acres of good farm and coal land, in Elk County, Pennsylvania, for sale, divided in Farms of [illegible] acres, for two hundred dollars, payable in installments of one dollar a week, or at the same rate monthly. Farms of $4 75, and 100 acres or more, adjoining, in proportion; each farm fronts upon a road 50 feet in width.

The Soil is, unexceptionably, among the richest in the State. Its fertility is established, from the crops produced and the numerous persons who have been to see the land.

A limited number of farms can now only be obtained in the popular, prosperous and well-known association. Full particulars, with pamphlets, may be had on application at the office. Letters promptly answered. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, Secretary. CHARLES K. LANDIS, President. C. M. HARTWICK, Agent, No. 303 Broadway, room 1.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 14 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Maiden-lane. Address, Box No. 4,706 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A first-class house in the upper part of the City wanted for the Winter. Address Box No. 836.

TO LET.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., lately occupied by Madame Morrison. The premises have been painted, and put in complete order throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. (up stairs.) THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTIER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. 10f.'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. WILLIAM H. [illegible], M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND.—The Annual Festival of the New-England Society of Brooklyn, will be held at the Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING the 21st inst. Dinner at 6 P. M. precisely. Tickets for either ladies or gentlemen at three dollars ($3) each—may be obtained from either of the Committee of Arrangements. As the number is necessarily limited, application should be made early.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WM. M. RICHARDS, No. 73 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or No. 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

W. T. HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

E. T. H. GIBSON, Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, or No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. WESSON, No. 23 Munroe-st., Brooklyn, or No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

N. F. JAMES, Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 23 Cliff-st., New-York.

A. P. A.—The above association and friends are respectfully invited to attend on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be delivered, in Clinton Hall, (Astor-Place,) by the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. J. B. FINLAY, Ph. D. LL. D. Subject—*Eastern War.* Rev. R. G. DICKSON, D. D., Rev. W. S. IRVINE, J. MCKINLEY, Esq. Subject—*Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.* Rev. T. WALSH. Subject—*The Doctrine of Intention, as held by the Romish Faith.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Admit a gentleman and lady.

CITY MISSIONS.—Preliminary to the Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, an appropriate sermon will be preached SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection and subscription will be received, to aid in sustaining the operations of the Society for the year 1856.

THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—Hold regular meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 1 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Next meeting, 20th. The undersigned may be seen at No. 67 Fulton-st., Thursdays and Fridays. JOHN STEVENS.

NOTICE.—The first of a series of discourses before the Young People's Social and Debating Association of Hoboken, will be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES PARKER, next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Subject *Social Constitution.* All are invited to attend.

I. O. OF O. F.—HINMAN LODGE No. 107.—P. G. WINTHROP will deliver a Lecture before this Lodge on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. The members of the Lodge, and of the Order in general, are invited to attend. L. CAREY, Secretary.

THE THIRD LECTURE.—By Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Life, Polity and Power of the Church,* will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN LECTURES.—In the Mercantile Library Building, (Astor-place,) SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M. Dr. REINHOLD SOLGER—*The Sphere of Woman.* Admission 25 cents. The New-Yorker Lesseverein.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 23d day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation. SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, (In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 30 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN POWERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dec. 10, 1855.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE! W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—[illegible] Hoboken. Principal, J. F. BINGHAM. [illegible] Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the Ancient Languages, English studies, Mathematics, French and German, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Music, if desired. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to be industrious in order to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this school the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

FRENCH READINGS AND CONVERSATION.—The advertiser wishes to join in forming a small social circle of ladies and gentlemen for practice in the French Language by reading aloud and by conversation. His idea is, that it should meet one evening weekly at the house of the members in rotation. His own house is above Union-square, near 4th-av. Whether any French teacher should be retained professionally could be decided when the circle is formed. Persons wishing to join, after mutual satisfaction, will please send their names and address to E. L. C., Box No. 2,550, Post-Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 115 4th-st., on Washington-square, entrance No. 189 Macdougal-st., opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 265 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $3. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS.—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS. Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments $100 less on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 69 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHULTZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS.—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 309 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish; made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix with scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—At No. 21 East 12th-st., corner of University-place; upper rooms $5 and $6, double rooms from $10 to $20; dinner at 1 o'clock. 5th-av. omnibus passes the door.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant sitting-room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a pleasantly located house, convenient to three lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 19 9th-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wants a bedroom, with breakfast and tea, in a plain respectable family, living between 10th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Terms moderate. Address X. Y., at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 155 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 28d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 1½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 305 4th-av.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

CHARLES PULLER.—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 85 per cent. Alcohol. No. 202 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF DETROIT [illegible] (Water Loan.)

CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $4,500,000.—For the [illegible] of Stock, due January 1, 1856, and for deficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means [illegible] the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 28th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., of that day, for a loan of FOUR MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Transferable Certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. Offers may be made for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five days after the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the [illegible] of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the stock issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 26, 1855. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor. JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State. E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, [illegible] to be [illegible] tioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible]

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies: The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the Committee urge Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amount of their hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the proposed plan may be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 83 Pearl-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. G. CROMMELIN, No. 30 Wall-st., office of Whitehouse & Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

ADVANCES ON RAILROAD IRON.—In store, or in transit to the West, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 31 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the [illegible] day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. F. STARTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable in the Stock of the Company. The fractional parts of a share will be paid in cash, at the rate of [illegible] per cent., payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 32 William-st., on and after the 17th inst.

[illegible] BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. New-York, Nov. 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9th AND 24th OF EACH MONTH. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burthen, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption to the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. C. S. Boggs, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 19th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insured at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 25 cents per foot; for Carthagena and St. Martha at 30 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $50, steerage $40. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $90, second cabin $60, steerage $40. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 28 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 365½ Broadway, New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; their effects are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the preparation [illegible] giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonds, No. 3. Sold only at No. 588 Broadway.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL HENNIS.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Built for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Optician, No. 6 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

GERARD W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid French plate pier mirrors, velvet carpets, magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites, valuable oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte, works of art, marble statuary, &c., at the residence, No. 169 West fifth-st., near 7th-av.—G. W. WESTCOTT will sell, without regard to weather, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, which is replete with every elegance, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner; the whole is in fine order, having been used but a short time. Descriptive catalogues are now ready and can be obtained at Mr. G. W. Westcott's, No. 361 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.

[illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CANAL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, at 12 o'clock, the valuable property known as the southeasterly corner of Canal and Varick sts., containing 88 feet on Canal-st., 60 feet on Varick-st., 81 feet on the southerly side, and 89 feet 10 inches on the easterly side, otherwise known as Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Canal-st., and Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Varick-st.

On the lots Nos. 68 and 70 Varick-st. are two large substantial dwelling houses, of superior construction and containing the modern improvements. On the lot Nos. 72 Varick and 159 Canal-st. is a four-story brick building, the lower part of which is occupied as a store, and the upper part as a dwelling. Nos. 155 and 157 Canal-st. are divided into three small stores, and the whole premises would, in their present condition, bring a yearly rent of over $3,500. They are actually leased until May next for $2,900.

The attention of buyers of real estate is called to this sale, as presenting an opportunity for either speculation or permanent investment, of exceedingly rare occurrence. Situated upon Canal street, which, from its great width and peculiar local advantages, is to become the great business street of our City; near the present terminus of the two great railroads, and the depot of the Collins steamers, with the new banking house of the Peoples' Bank in its immediate vicinity, and the many similar improvements commenced or in contemplation, this point of land, as will be seen on reference to the map, is one of great present and still greater prospective value.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive manufactory and wareroom of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 596 Broadway, three doors above Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, without reserve, as above, the entire stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., in the best possible manner, for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be equal, in every respect, to any manufactured in the City, —and comprises a very extensive and desirable assortment of richly carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining rooms, libraries and chambers; also, many desirable articles for holiday presents. Sale positive, without regard to weather. We would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers generally, to call at the warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, and examine the furniture, before the sale, feeling assured that an examination of this stock of really elegant and beautiful furniture will well repay them for their trouble.

N. B.—Do not forget the days of sale, as there will be bargains to be had.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—Wines, Brandies, Whisky, Fruits, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.—Pale and dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., and London Dock Brandy; Pale and dark Hennessey, Forrester's Port, I. O. & Co. Madeira, Pale Sherries, Muscat Wine, Buchanan's Scotch Whisky, Irish Malt Whisky, Monongahela Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Cherry Cordial, Osborn Port, London Cordial Gin, Social Madeira, Amontillado Pale Sherry, Champagne of various brands, together with a variety of other brands of Liquors, in wood and glass, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Havana Cigars, German do.; also, Preserved Fruits, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pineapples, Strawberries, Prunes, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, from private stock, for account of whom it may concern, 100 bottles old and choice Cognac [illegible]

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE LOTS AND FOUR BRICK BUILDINGS IN JERSEY CITY.—DAVID SCOTT will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 101 building lots and 4 brick buildings, situated on Prospect-st., between North 8th-st. and North 12th-st., near the extensive improvements now being made by the New-York and Erie Railroad for their new terminus. The situation of this property cannot fail to make it a desirable investment, notwithstanding the times are hard. P. S.—Should the weather be stormy, the property will be sold in front of the brick buildings, but in no case will the sale be postponed. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale, most of which is as good as new, having been but little used; THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 117 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman, embracing six parlor suites in brocatelle plush and hair cloth, very elegant Italian marble-top tables, corner stands, sideboards, lounges, (cost $250,) common lounges, sofas, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, (one cost $175,) centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining-tables, rockers, enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, library bookcases, very superior oval mirrors, silver-plated ware, mattresses, palliasses. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. No postponement. Purchasers are directed to examine previous to sale.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Of valuable real estate, known as No. 159 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot of ground situated on the westerly side of Attorney-st., known as No. 159, together with the buildings thereon. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The improvements on said lot of land consist of two brick buildings, front and rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees will be required to be paid at the sale, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Seed Store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., a choice lot of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., stock of a wholesale furniture warehouse, consisting of a full assortment rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak, fine parlor and chamber and dining room, covered in rich and plain coverings. House-keeper, opportunity to save money, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, (Saturday)—at No. 81 Nassau-st., will be sold by auction a superior rosewood piano-forte, from a celebrated maker. Families wishing a good instrument will attend promptly. N. B.—At 10 o'clock, catalogue sale of rich and medium furniture, mirrors and oil-paintings, silver ware.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
T. O. FOWLER, No. 48 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, }
MALLARY & INGALLS, } Troy, N. Y.
WARREN, HART & LESLEY, }
or to E. J. FAN, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 20th-st. and avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, stages, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-street, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York: 150 horses, 38 stages, 14 sleighs, 250 tire bolts, 800 weight of iron, 800 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees,
Office Marine Court.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, extra SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. [illegible] Company Bonds and Stocks [illegible] Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouvermans, Bergheim, Teniers, Poelemberg, Tintoretto, Magnasco, Paul Bril, &c. &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntington, and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 4 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 5 New-sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. Superb sale of costly Line Engravings, just received from Europe, comprising the subjects of Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, Hogarth, Hayden, Lawrence and others. Most of them are large sizes, very elegant and suitable for the best residences, port-folios, and libraries. Such a collection has never been placed before the public. Connoisseurs and others are particularly invited to examine and attend the sale. Catalogues ready on Friday.

Immediately after the engravings, the finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner on wire, singly, in groups and in cases.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., one light barouche carriage, made by Heddenberg & Little, of Newark, in perfect order and entirely new, with glazed leather top. Also, one new panel-side baggy wagon, City made, and warranted for six months.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, at the stores No. 46 and 48 Broad-st., French manufactured Furs, consisting of mink, sable, stone martin, chinchilla, fitch sable, French ermine capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c. Also, a line of sleigh robes, wolf, bear, lynx, panther, leopard, &c., &c. The whole are warranted to be of the best manufacture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, 1 o'clock precisely, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., the balance of fancy goods, consisting of Parisian China vases; dinner, tea, and dessert sets; tête-à-tête sets; Bohemian glass ware, decanters, goblets; wines, champagnes, &c.; the whole forming the richest display of first-class goods ever offered to the public. Also, a line of silver-plated ware.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

JORDAN & CO. WILL SELL THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at 6½ o'clock, in salesroom No. 356 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., a valuable catalogue of London, French and American Books, Prints, Stationery, &c.; also, about 140 American Autographs. At private sale, London Books in all departments of Literature.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, OVAL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., in connection with a valuable stock of furniture, piano-forte, mattresses, &c. See other advertisements. Catalogues ready. Sale peremptory—to advance.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., bronzes, a line of 50 lots, belonging to the Artistic Bronze Company, who received the medals at the various Fairs in London, Paris and this City, among which may be found some very handsome subjects.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Lilers,
Henry A. Roorsem,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 22 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alva E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.	

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec. 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 336 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Ocean Bank of Stonington against Charles W. Carr, Thomas J. Wells, Robert W. Forbes, George A. Cooper and ——, his wife, Stephen B. Wickens and ——, his wife, Cyprien Carr, Henry Esler, William H. Mason, Joseph H. Anderson, and Amasa S. Foster.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, CHARLES W. CARR, GEORGE A. COOPER and ——, his wife.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Aug. 3, 1855.

d15-law6w8* JOHN P. CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'MEARA, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 9 Centre Market-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1855.

SARAH O'MEARA,
dec15-law6m8* Administratrix.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 329 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 5 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 65 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA.

Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom; flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach: such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. WHEATING'S FEMALE PILLS.—Will positively produce Menstruation, and cannot fail if used according to directions. Those in a state of increase, or desire such, are cautioned against using them, as they will positively prevent such taking place.

Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 53 Queen-st., Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail Agent WM. S. DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway. Also for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and ROGERS & CO., No. 239 Greenwich st.

F. H. BANGS & CO., cor. Canal and Greenwich sts.
W. KIDDER, cor. Grand and Mulberry sts.
ALBERT DUNG, No. 61 Bowery.
M. L. M. PENXOTTO, cor. Clinton and Division sts.
JOHN A. PARISE, No. 68 Market-st.
JAMES WEIR, No. 266 Grand-st.
A. G. DUNN, No. 485 2d-av.
SMITH'S Drug Store, No. 261 Monroe-st.
J. F. BROWN, No. 380 Grand-st.
JOHN H. ROSS, No. 470 Grand-st., Williamsburg.
D. W. BARKER, No. 68 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
E. M. GRINKE & CO., cor. Myrtle-av. and Bridge-st., Brooklyn.
M. EVANS, Druggist, East Brooklyn.
W. S. GROSS, South 2d and 9th sts., Brooklyn.
WM. H. MILNOR, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.
THOS. MARA, Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
JOSEPH EAGLETON, No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.
H. PARKER, corner Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.
W. H. DOUGLASS, cor. Fulton-av. & Pearl-st., B'klyn.
J. H. BELLINGHAM, cor. Prospect & Gold sts., B'klyn.
G. RICHARDS, cor. Pearl and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.
C. M. WRIGHT, cor. Columbia and Sackett sts., B'klyn.
R. G. RUTHERFORD, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. BARROW will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 359 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 242 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

LEECHES.—30,000 large Swedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices, by J. F. CLEU & CO., No. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—J. F. C. & CO., beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving regular importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply orders for any quantities at the very lowest prices.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT PLASTER to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne:

C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court.
T. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad.
J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer.

E. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor,
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice.
No. 608 Hudson-st., New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGE FROM BILL OF DEC. 5.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st. and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations north.

Leave City Hall Station, 9 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 32d-st., 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold. Way passengers going north will take this train to Dover Plains.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations above as designated on Time Table.

Leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 5:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 8 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 11:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham. Two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

GOING SOUTH.

5 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

6 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north and at Fordham.

6:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st., 32d-st. and Yorkville.

7:15 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st. and all stations where tickets are sold.

10:15 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

Leave Albany at 9:15; 10:30 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge.

1:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

3 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold. Passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. station only.

Leave Albany at 3; 4:30 P. M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge, as designated on Time-table.

6:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

6:45 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

9:35 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

8 A. M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 9:15 A. M., and arrive in New-York at 6:30 P. M.

4 P. M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P. M. in time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy. Returning, leave Albany at 3 P. M., and Chatham at 4:30 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 9:45 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—ONLY TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.—5:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 9:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 5:30 A. M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P. M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from depot corner of White and Centre sts. will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A. M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depot corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 6 P. M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depot corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P. M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 10½ A. M.

The freight received at Centre-st. depot for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P. M., at depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.
Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
W. J. CAMPELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Frgt. Agent,
New-York, Dec. 17, 1855. Office, 32d-st. Station.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:25 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and Western Route, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 to Philadelphia, and at 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, south side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3 and 5 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.... AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie....... EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott..... CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.... NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.... Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........ Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers,
Northampton, new,	Cosmopolite, new,	City of Brooklyn,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Moree,
Robena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Centurion,	Contest,
Belice,	Count,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 29th January, at 12 o'clock, M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 28 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer UNION, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin..................$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.................. 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 13th.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM TOWNSEND and GOLDSMITH D. JOHNES against JOHN GRADY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN GRADY, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

FRED'K G. BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1855.

FRED'K G. BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d15-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM FARDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 318 Second-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1855. ALFRED SCHANCK,

s22-law6m8* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. GRIM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 186 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.

OWEN SWEENY, Executor.
s1-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. DUNNING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 189 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 7, 1855.

FRANCIS H. MACY, Executor.
d8-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOWLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEO. P. & THOMAS NELSON, No. 79 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1855.

ISAAC F. FOWLER, }
WILLIAM NELSON, } Administrators.
s15-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN WATERMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of J. S. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 26, 1855.

CORNELIA WATERMAN, Administratrix.
jy28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1855.

SERENA A. THOMPSON, Administratrix.
s8-law6m8*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the [illegible] City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment [illegible]

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment [illegible] will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of [illegible].

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the northerly [illegible] between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues, on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER, }
WILLIAM KENT, }
L. BRADISH, } Commissioners.
WARREN BRADY, }
JEREMIAH TOWLE, }

New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by [illegible] the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River-avenue, and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH, }
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD. }

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces and parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the 5th-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, }
E. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN, }

New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FOSTER J. WEEKS and ROBERT J. DOUGLASS against JAMES GRANT.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES GRANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Nov. 10, 1855. SAM. B. HIGENBOTAM,

n17-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed as aforesaid on the 14th November, 1855. S. B. H.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARRON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 44 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated June 25, 1855.

JOHN COCHRAN, }
EDWARD KAVANAGH, } Executors.
je28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 30, 1855.

SAMUEL H. COLEMAN, }
jy14-law6m8* WILLIAM TURNER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN R. HARPER, counselor at law, No. 109 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1855.

F. M. WARING, Administratrix.
au18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against RICHARD MEANEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, corner of Prospect and Pearl sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

ANDREW WARNOCK, Executor.
o18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 6 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.

MICHAEL LYNCH.
s1-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1855.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
jy7-law6m8*

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Jefferson Market Jail on Thursday, for an assault on his wife, was found dead, yesterday morning, "hanging by a skein of silk," says the official report, from his cell door.

When a Jury are confined for a number of hours, as in the Baker case, there is, and there ought to be, public sympathy felt for them. But we are very apt to forget those who suffer equally, but whose names we do not see in print. [illegible], Rev. J. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], officers of the Court, who had charge of the Jury, were on active duty for [illegible] hours in succession, with no sleep except what they could catch at odd moments in their chairs.

Dr. Kane's book concerning his last Arctic Expedition is expected early next month. It will be a [illegible] book, and be profusely illustrated.

There was a select *soirée* last evening, at the Irving House, which came and went very pleasantly.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour, and proceeded immediately to the third reading of bills. Among those read, was the bill to establish a Ferry from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, to Penny Bridge, Long Island, which was again debated at length, and re-committed to the Ferry Committee. The following were the

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of compensating W. H. Matthews, for services as Clerk to Committee on Roads, &c.; in favor of refunding Engine Company No. 5, amount expended in gas-fittings for their house; in favor of remunerating Engine Company No. 46, for money expended in fitting up their house; in favor of paying Hiram Howard for injuries received by falling into a hole on Fourth-avenue; in favor of granting a donation to the American Widows' Relief Association; making additional apportionments for Assessment and Revenue Bonds; in favor of building a sewer in Broome-street, between Eldridge street and the Bowery; in favor of confirming assessment list for building a fence in Thirteenth-street; in relation to allowance for reporting minutes of Board of Councilmen; in favor of granting petition of St. Luke's Hospital; to prepare Manual for 1856, as early as practicable; in favor of increasing the salary of C. E. Woodruff; in favor of increasing salaries of John Lynes and S. T. Webster, Clerks in the Department of Streets and Lamps. An invitation was received from the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Association to attend the Celebration on the occasion of the opening of their Road, and ordered to be entered in full on the minutes.

The Board soon after adjourned.

Fire.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building No. 1 Nassau-street, occupied in part by the *Express* newspaper office. The insurance watch and firemen were very soon on the spot, and in about half an hour succeeded in putting it out. The building, which is owned by Mr. Lawrey, was damaged to the amount of about $400, and is insured for $6,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A considerable amount of damage was done by water on nearly all the floors. On the first floor, occupied by J. G. Schuyhardt as a Land Agency, and W. H. Tattersall, Real-Estate Broker, about $75 worth of damage was sustained. No insurance. The third floor, occupied by James C. Carter & Co., Custom House Brokers. Their property consisting of books and office furniture, nearly totally destroyed. Loss about $350—no insurance. On the same floor, divided by a wooden partition, was an office, [illegible] a Custom-House [illegible] damaged by water. Loss about $50; insured for $2,000 in the North American Insurance Company. J. L. Dabney, law book seller, on the second floor, has sustained damage by water which he estimates at about $1,000. Insured for $2,500 in the Howard Insurance Company. The apartments occupied by the *Express* suffered only slightly, and that by water. The fire originated in the office of James C. Carter & Co., on the second floor, but from what cause has not yet been ascertained.

An old colored woman, named Clarissa Knott, having charge of the building, was asleep in the garret when the fire broke out, but was luckily awakened in time to get down-stairs in safety. A few minutes later, and she would have been suffocated.

Alcoholic Drinks, in and of themselves, do not produce Consumption, but on the contrary prevent the formation and deposit of Tubercles in the Lungs.

BY G. D. SANBORN, M. D.

Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, New-York,

LETTER NO. IV.

The Nature and Origin of Tubercles.

In my last letter I spoke of the Blood of the Consumptive, giving the deviations from a healthy state that are found to take place in tubercular disease, and stating the causes of these changes to consist in a *deficiency of vital forces*, and the undue action of the Oxygen of the air.

In this state of things the union of Oxygen with the Carbon of the fatty and other tissues of the body is *too rapid*. The elements of blood and flesh do not adhere together with tenacity enough to withstand the chemical affinity, which steps in and breaks up their combination. The living compounds fall into fragments, and perish; and *lifeless compounds* accumulate in the system, or are removed by the proper organs. *Metamorphosis*, or change, is hurried; the patient "loses flesh;" and the food does not make good the place of what is destroyed. Often the patient is unaware of the struggle going on through the whole citadel of life, and wholly unconscious that victory inclines to the side of the *invader*. He notices that his weight is less, or his limbs becoming smaller; but he does not reason so far as to see that this is because the "corroding tooth" of Oxygen is picking to pieces the very substance of his body, "before the time;" and that decomposition which should take place within the [illegible], is going on within the *living frame!*

The result of this over-rapid decay and change of the living solids is, that the blood becomes impoverished and *lessened* in quantity, and highly *arterial* in appearance. It is *florid*, *feeble*, and circulates quickly. The lamp of life is burning up with a flame pure and intense, but not large or vigorous. All the powers of body and mind are *vivid* and *quick*, but not enduring and powerful.

In this state of the system, the prime fact which attracts our attention is, that *too little carbon* is retained in the tissues and in the blood. The albuminous element of the blood is not sufficiently vitalized to form healthy and enduring fibre; in other words, by loss of its carbon, and lowering of its vitality, it *degenerates*, as medical authors express it, or sinks in quality below the normal standard. It is this material, as we have reason to believe, which forms the substance of Tubercles. Being foreign to the nature of healthy blood, it *exudes into various parts of the system*, but especially into the *air-cells of the lungs*, where it forms into roundish and somewhat hard masses, or *Tubercles*, and lays the foundation of the disease known as Consumption.

Such is believed to be the origin of Tubercles in the lungs, and such as has now been explained the condition of the bodily system that leads to their formation. When we come to examine the substance of tubercle itself, there are difficulties which have not yet been overcome in regard to ascertaining its exact nature. It is hard to analyze the substance of tubercle, entirely free from portions of the lung or the blood.

It seems to be satisfactorily determined that a large portion of tubercles in the lungs, if not all, originate *on the free surface of the mucous membrane, and in the air-cells*. It is also certain that they contain globules of a kind of fatty material, which, of course, is highly carbonaceous; yet Simon, in his *Chemistry of Man*, states that the entire substance of tubercle contains less carbon than the fibrinous or nutritive elements of the blood; and this agrees with the facts already stated relative to the too rapid loss of carbon in consumptive subjects. For, although there may be doubts in regard to the [illegible]

[illegible] which I have previously shown, [illegible] the vital forces are *feeble* in the consumptive, [illegible] the metamorphosis or change of tissue [illegible] is too rapid, and that blood too arterial [illegible] in carbon, is the result.

[illegible] not clear in this connection that, although oxygen is the great enemy of the consumptive, [illegible] [illegible] yet it is his best friend [illegible] [illegible] breathing *too little* or *impure* air, the first failure of vitality may occur that shall afterward lead to too speedy change, and the formation of tubercular [illegible]. When a single air-cell has been filled with tubercular deposit, it becomes a cause of the loss of just so much oxygen to the blood, and just so much vitality to the system, and thus lays the foundation for the filling of another and another cell; so that the larger the number of tubercles already deposited, the more rapidly are they likely to accumulate.

I repeat, oxygen is the *sure friend* of all who live according to nature, who improve their physical powers by active exertion in the open air, and who live upon hearty and sustaining food. The victims of Consumption are generally taken from among that class of individuals whose general tone of system is lowered, as occurs among the "pampered and over-protected children of fortune," or those living in a *confined and unhealthy atmosphere*, &c. Those who expose themselves to the action of the elements—who travel arduous journeys in new and rugged, or cold countries—who betake themselves to a sea-faring life, or even those who, from confirmed dissipation, spend much of their time amid what others would esteem the most dangerous exposures in the open air—seldom or never die of Consumption.

Let the invalid or the healthy alike treasure up this principle, for it is a vital one to each and all—*it is those occupations and conditions that weaken and debilitate, and not those that require exposure and risk, which end in producing that terrible disease, Tubercular Consumption.* Two remarkable and opposite facts may be cited, in proof of this position, both of which are universally known, and both clear and pointed in their bearing on this point. One of these is the almost *entire exemption of common street drunkards, as already mentioned, from Consumption*; the other is the fact that, of those who die in prisons, most of whom are in good and even robust health when they entered confinement, nearly *four-fifths* are found to die of Consumption, and, in some cases where *post-mortem* examinations have been carefully made, almost all of the remainder, though dying of other diseases, are found to have *tubercles* deposited in the lungs.

The following are the conclusions to which we are led by our investigations of the conditions which favor the establishment of tubercular Consumption:

1. That two sets of forces are at all times acting within the living body,—the *vital*, which assimilates the food to form healthy blood, build up the tissues, and resist the encroachments of disease, and the *chemical*, which decompose and destroy.

2. That *decomposition* and *destruction* are just as necessary to life as *nourishment*,—*in the same way that fire only gives heat by a waste of fuel.*

3. That health consists in an *equilibrium* between the forces of *nutrition* and the forces of *decay*, that is, between the *vital force* and the *force of oxygen*.

4. That a due share of *oxygen* is even necessary to supply *vital force*, which, when supplied, and acting in connection with other healthful conditions, acts to *antagonize* the excessive action of the former.

5. That the conditions most necessary to health, that is, to maintain the *equilibrium* between *waste and supply*, are *wholesome* and *nutritious food*, an *active life* and the *free use of air* that is *pure* and contains its due share of *oxygen*.

6. That the first step towards the formation of the disease known as Tubercular Consumption, is in the failure of the *vital powers*, either from hereditary feebleness of the constitution, or from a want of the conditions necessary to vigorous health, or from excesses and imprudence in habits and living, producing a state of debility.

7. That as a consequence of this feebleness of the vital powers, whether hereditary or acquired, the [illegible] of Oxygen goes on unchecked, and the waste in the blood and tissues outruns the supply.

8. That the carbon of the blood is too largely consumed, and the nutritive elements becoming changed by its loss, form an unnatural and foreign substance, which may be deposited as Tubercles in different parts of the system, but more *particularly in the lungs*.

9. That, therefore, the formation and deposit of Tubercle, which by its action produces Pulmonary Consumption, is chiefly due to two things—weakness from various causes of the *vital forces*, and the preponderance of *waste* over *supply*, in the actions of the system.

The conclusions here set forth are believed to be worthy of the careful attention of the invalid, as well as of medical men. In my next letter I shall speak of the nature and effects of Alcohol as a means of *preventing* and *curing* Tubercular Consumption.

To all who use Liquor—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This celebrated medicinal beverage is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at Schiedam, Holland. He is the sole importer, as well as the exclusive manufacturer of the article, and no preparation bearing the name of "Schnapps," that is not procured either from his establishment in New-York, or from his agents in other cities, is genuine and reliable.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable, and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have commenced putting up mixed and poisoned Gin, and calling it Schnapps; that name belongs expressly to my article; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

CAUTION TO PERSONS
who drink at
BARS AND HOTELS.

Numerous complaints are made of persons who keep bars on steamboats and in hotels, who fill my empty bottles with common Gin and sell it to the unsuspecting for my

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

I would therefore advise all who drink the Schnapps at such places, to MARK THE APPEARANCE OF THE BOTTLE; and if the outside wrapper or label should be defaced, TO REFUSE TO DRINK, UNLESS A FRESH BOTTLE IS OPENED. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
THE BEST GOODS!—THE LOWEST PRICES!!
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] A union of [illegible]

[illegible]

The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.

[illegible]

Submitted to the unbiased judgment of [illegible] to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

A TON OF COAL SAVED A MONTH!!!—Families using a range and furnace, burn *four* tons of coal monthly. The saving by using "SIDNELL'S Ash Sifter" will be $6 each month, or $36 during the Winter. All dust is retained inside the sifter. The labor of sifting is less than one-half of any other method. It does the work rapid and clean. Can be used by any lady in her chamber or parlor, without soiling her person or dress, or powdering her furniture. Being fire-proof, will hold *hot or cold* ashes, without risk of setting fire to the premises.

For sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

LILLIE'S Gold Medal Patent Bank Locks, are the Bankers' and Brokers' only really secure safeguard. It yields to none of the devices of the expert pick-locks, as it has no opening to introduce his tools, or to explode with powder or gun-cotton. The keys are not cumbersome and can be left attached to the lock with perfect safety, as several Banks now use them, an advantage over all locks invented; also, LILLIE'S Patent Bank, Counting-house, Parlor and Sleeping-room Safes for sale at the dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to their splendid stock of boys', youths' and children's clothing and furnishing goods, which embraces the most comprehensive variety of winter styles to be found in this City. Every garment is labeled at the minimum price, from which there is no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Improved Shaker knit under-garments, made of the finest American fleece, warranted not to shrink; also every description of gentlemen's furnishing goods,—shirts, which are made expressly for custom trade, all sizes; Winter gloves, cravats, neck ties, scarfs, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S (one price) Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 202 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

"The fur that warms the monarch warmed the bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the furs of Knox."
[Shakspeare, improved.]

Muffs, sleigh robes, buffalo over-coats, &c.—A large and cheap assortment—for sale by KNOX the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CLOAKS AND TALMAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer, this day, their extensive stock of rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, at a reduction of 40 per cent. from former low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery,—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH CHINA FRUIT BASKETS, at low prices, and a large assortment of fancy goods for Holiday presents, now ready and for sale, under the superintendence of the former proprietor, at the China Arcade, No. 167 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. THOMAS F. FIELD.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment here to-night. Four full pieces—"Youthful Brigand," "Fountain of Beauty," "Valentine and Orson," and "Jackets of Blue."—Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, Misses HERRING, HATHAWAY, DUVIELLE, and Mrs. J. WILKINS appearing.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and FREE to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE"—Residents in Fever and Ague districts, will find RAY'S Stocking-knit Under-garments an invaluable safeguard against their dreaded enemy. JAS. E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Ribbed Beaver Overcoats, $8; fine black Shanghaes, $12; fine black cloth Dress Coats, lined throughout with satin, $8, &c., at EVAN'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—The richest assortment of lace goods and embroideries in this City, and at the lowest prices, is at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

The finest water-color Photographs in America, may be found at BRADY'S National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Gorman.

GORMAN, now lying in Kings County under sentence of death for killing the brothers Johnson in [illegible] last, in Fulton-avenue, is to be executed on the 21st inst. All hope of Executive interference was dissipated yesterday morning, when Sheriff Scott received a letter from Governor CLARK, under date of 12th inst., in which he states that he has examined the papers presented, and the testimony in the case as furnished by the presiding Justice at the trial, and having carefully considered the case, [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] effort has been made to have GORMAN's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Many of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn used their influence to this end.

It will be remembered that GORMAN was aroused from a drunken stupor by the JOHNSONS, when he killed two and severely wounded a third person, in their company.

The Steamship Niagara.

The statement that this vessel is to be launched on the 24th inst. seems to be premature. It will not be ready for launching before the middle of January. People are utterly at a loss to know what a wiseacre in one of our cotemporaries meant by pronouncing the *Niagara* a failure. They hold their breath to hear an explanation.

Wall-street Ferry—To their Credit.

The boats on this ferry, on and after Monday next, will run until 12 o'clock at night, instead of stopping at 11 o'clock, as heretofore.

Arson.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, the trial of HENRY, for arson, was again postponed until Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three Days' Thanksgiving.

By direction of Bishop BAYLEY, under the authority of the Archbishop, three consecutive days will be observed during this month as days of Thanksgiving in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be so observed in the Roman Catholic Church in Grand-street, Jersey City.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Jas. Harper, ALEXANDER WALLACE to ANN T. STOREY, daughter of Alexander Storry, Esq., of Ulster Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, OCTAVIUS WHITE, of Charleston, S. C., to ELIZABETH WINTHROP, daughter of the late Rev. John White Chanler, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, WILLIAM IRVING PAULDING, to MARY GREEN, daughter of J. Green Pearson, of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. S. Remington, Mr. MARTIN J. MURPHY to Miss ELIZA G. LEWIS, daughter of the late Washington Lewis, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. R. D. Bryan, JASPER E. CORNING, of this City, and ANNA MATILDA, elder daughter of the late Edward Lamb Parsons.

At Albany, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, JOHN J. HINCHMAN, of this City, to JULIA B., daughter of Ralph Pratt, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 14, of scarlet fever, ADA GIBSON, daughter of Wm. and Sarah M. Burroughs, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 184 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, MARIA THERESA PLATT, widow of George Platt, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Wm. D. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Oxford-st., near Atlantic-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry till 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of scarlet fever, EDWARD F., son of Robert T. and Rachel F. Bunker, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, CHARLES THEODORE BELLOWS, son of the late Charles H. Bellows, of Newburgh, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Newburg, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, in Myrtle-av., MARTHA J. GIBBS, aged 7 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 13, ANN W. WHEELER, daughter of Billings Wheeler, of this City, aged 15 years and 11 months.

At [illegible], on Sunday, Dec. 2, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. CODDINGTON C. JACKSON, aged 32 years, son of the late Alexander C. Jackson, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of croup, ORLANDO T. OKIE youngest son of Thomas P. Okie, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Waverley-place, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 138 Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 14.

$1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	104	300 Erie Railroad....s3	48¼
24,000 Missouri 6s	87	50 do.	48¼
5,000 do.	87¼	250 do....c	48¼
30,000 do....b30	87	50 do....s10	48¼
10,000 Virginia 6s....s3	95¼	250 do....s3	48¼
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	82½	600 do.	48¼
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	97	100 do....b5	48¾
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	87	100 do....b5	48¾
4,000 Mi. So. Bds '63	79	100 do....b10	48¾
10,000 Il. C. R.R.Bd. b10	79	100 do....s30	48¼
500 do.	78¾	100 do....b7	48
20,000 do.	79	100 do....b60	49
15,000 do....s60	79	50 do....s30	48¼
5,000 do....c	79¼	200 do....s3	48¼
1,100 I. F. B. with priv	81	100 do....b15	48¼
$6,000 I.C.R.R. F. B. w p	79	600 do....s3	48¼
500 N. Y. Cen. 6's	85¼	10 New Jersey R. R.	128
500 do.	85¼	25 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	104
30,000 do.	86	100 Reading Railroad	89
15 Union Bank	117	100 do....b60	89¾
35 Bank of America	116	100 do....s3	89¾
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119	200 do....b10	89¾
5 Bank of Commerce	113	25 do....c	89¼
19 Am. Ex. Bank	115¼	100 do....s3	89¾
15 Hanover Bank	95	100 do....s10	89¾
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	17¾	320 do....s3	89¾
250 do....b3	17¾	150 Hud. R. R.....b7	33
100 do....c	17¾	100 do....b60	33¼
200 Penn. Coal Co....c	97	100 do....b60	33¾
50 do....b60	97¾	150 Mich. Cen. R. R....s3	98¼
10 do.	97¾	5 do....b3	98¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	22¾	150 do....s3	98
100 do....b60	23	50 do.	98¼
100 do....b15	22¼	15 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	94¼
500 do.	22¾	100 do....s60	94
100 do....s60	22¾	15 Panama Railroad	105
100 do.	22¾	50 do....c	104¾
20 do.	23	70 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	120¾
200 do....s60	22¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R. R....b15	70¾
200 do....c	22¾	200 do.	70¾
700 do....b60	23	250 do....s30	70¾
300 Canton Company....s4d	21¼	200 do....b30	71
100 do....c	21¼	100 do....b30	70¾
25 Chi. & R.Isld. R.R.	87¼	50 do....c	70¾
100 do....b60	88	50 do....c	70¾
18 do....b3	87¾	50 do....b15	70¾
112 do....s3	87¾	100 do....s30	70¾
100 Harlem Railroad	18¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs.	78¾	100 Erie Railroad....s30	49¼
10,000 do.	78¾	100 do....s3	49¼
5,000 do.	79¾	100 do....b4	49¼
300 New-York Cen. 6s	86	100 do.	49¼
500 do.	86¾	400 do.	49¾
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	17¾	100 do....b10	49¾
300 do.	18	100 do....b3	49¾
200 do....b30	18¼	100 do.	49¾
50 do.	17¾	200 do....s10	49¼
300 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	71¼	100 do....b30	49¾
100 do....s30	71¼	100 do.	49¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co....b60	23¼	100 do....s60	49
100 do.	23¼	70 do.	49¾
100 do....s60	23	100 do....s10	49¾
100 do....s3	23	100 do....b30	49¾
700 Reading R. R....s60	90	25 Mich. Cen. R. R....s30	98
200 do....s3	90	50 do....b10	98¾
500 do....b10	90	50 do....s3	98¾

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The foreign news by the *Baltic*, and the gradually increasing ease in the Money market, had their legitimate influence on the Stock Exchange to-day. Prices were 1@1¼ ℔ cent. higher than the closing rates of yesterday, and 2@2½ ℔ cent. advance on the rates current before the receipt of the news. After the close of the official list of sales at the Second Board this afternoon, a further advance was had in the Street, the general market closing with a strong upward tendency. We annex the comparative prices at the close with the sales on Wednesday before the Foreign news:

	Wednesday.	Friday P. M.	
Erie	47¾	50	..sales.
Reading	87¾	91	..bid.
Illinois Centrals	77¾	80¼	..bid.
Michigan Central	96¾	99	..sales.
Toledo	69¾	71¼	..sales.
New-York Central	88	90	..sales.
New-York Central 6s	85	86	..large sales.
Missouri 6s	86	87	..large sales.
Mich. Southern	93	95¼	..sales.

The registered sales of Erie to-day are alone 8,000 shares. After the adjournment of the Board this afternoon 500 shares sold at 50, buyer 3 days, and 100 at 50 regular. The private sales of New-York Central were at 90. The Brokers were readily supplied again with money at 7 ℔ cent., and were also favored with some few orders to buy [illegible] Government Stocks for foreign account. [illegible] the market was quite spirited, and [illegible] decidedly in the ascendant.

The Interior Bank balances in the City Banks are now on the increase, particularly from the Country Banks of New-York and the West. The Southern accounts are just beginning to accumulate. There is every prospect that the surplus means of the country will accumulate heavily in New-York after the New-Year, as the circle of operations in Grain, Flour, and Cotton is completed. A leading Bank in the State has already added 50 [illegible] to its Country Bank balances since 1st November. There will be no regular mail made up for the French packet, the *Union*, to-morrow, and only $105,000 in specie will be shipped by her. The foreign bills made against the heavy export of Cotton from the Southern seaboard last week are being received by our leading Banking Houses. The rates on England are not likely to go beyond 109 for the Cunard steamer of next week, and some first class bills are offered ½@¼ ℔ cent. below this figure. While the high rates of discount are kept up in England, it is possible that one or more of the prominent foreign houses may continue to ship moderate sums in gold for two or three weeks to come, but they are not such as to excite concern. The general tenor of the accounts by the *Baltic* yesterday are viewed as encouraging. An English letter remarks emphatically, "*the Bank crisis is passed.*" The British export list for October pretty clearly demonstrates that the consumption of Cotton is on the increase, even in a season of European war, and this cannot be otherwise considered than as insuring a good price for our present large crop of Cotton.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,255; paid $134,389, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,094,577.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $573,120, against $503,979 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Consumption Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Warehoused Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Withdrawn Value.
Man. of Wool	178	$63,842	74	$17,618	71	$24,308
Man. of Cotton	349	57,542	115	10,351	63	10,580
Man. of Silk	330	286,908	57	35,763	33	11,967
Man. of Flax	118	31,850	21	6,885	67	19,089
Miscellaneous	117	40,907	27	14,653	256	15,449
Total	1,092	$486,450	294	$85,670	497	$82,000
		85,670				486,450
Total entered		$573,120	Total marketed			$568,549

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD—CONT.

Construction Bonds	$17,000,000
Freeland Bonds	3,000,000
118,529 Shares Stock, at 20 ℔ cent.	2,370,580
Total	$22,370,580
Sales of Lands, 1855	$5,396,650

Of the Sales of Lands to 31st October the Distribution was:

In Liquidation Construction Bonds	$3,337,596
Freeland Bonds	305,944
Interest Fund	516,489
Total	$4,160,029
November Sales not yet Distributed	1,116,627
Total	$5,296,650

The total sales dispose of only 494,121 acres of the 2,595,000 acres original landed estate donated to the Company. The average price ℔ acre thus far contracted is $10 72. The result is an extraordinary one. It is a signal example of the influence on real estate values of the railway improvements of the West. Many of the lands donated to this Company by the General Government had been in market for twenty-five or thirty years, at $1 25 the acre, without finding sellers. Even after the location and partial completion of the Road, we are free to confess that we deemed $5,000,000 a liberal estimate for the value of the entire landed estate of the Company. The work has since been opened from Cairo to Galena. The Land Office of the Company was not fully organized until last Spring or Summer, and now, within a few months thereafter, we are called upon to register the foregoing result on less than *one-fifth* the estate. The lands, to be sure, have been sold on long credits, but the Directors express every confidence that they will be paid for to the last installment being, taken up for the most part by actual settlers, some of whom have realized $20 ℔ acre from the Grain crop of the present prolific season.

We learn from Chicago that the Michigan Central Company have joined the Illinois Central and Chicago and Burlington Roads in refusing currency to the Wild-Cat money of GEORGE SMITH and others, who have been banking in the Northwest under Georgia charters. The Southern Michigan Company have for some time past discountenanced this circulation. The only railroad concerns that now afford it favor are the Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Roads. The motive of the latter is not such, we presume, as to forbid an early reform, nor will the Galena and Chicago Company be able to withstand the pressure of popular opinion against their course on the subject. Mr. SMITH is a leading Director in the Company, and it will be difficult, possibly, to overcome his influence, but the credit of a prominent, and to all appearances profitable line, is at stake, and it must suffer or the Wild-Cat money be repudiated as the basis of its operations.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Road, for the first week in December, were:

1855	$25,198 25	$37,638 08	$62,836 33
1854	15,291 06	17,769 00	33,060 06
Increase	$9,907 19	$19,869 08	$29,776 27

The November receipts in the Baltimore and Ohio Road were $899,199, against $847,872 same month in 1854.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, was unanimously reappointed President, and DEAN RICHMOND, of Buffalo, Vice-President of the Company. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, was unanimously reappointed President of the Company *pro tempore*. ERASTUS CORNING, DEAN RICHMOND, JOHN H. CHEDELL, EDWARD G. FAILE and JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT were made the Executive Committee. RUSSELL SAGE, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, and JOHN F. SEYMOUR were made the Committee on Accounts.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—50 bbls. sold at former rates.

COTTON—Is scarce and pretty stiffly held at old quotations, but is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been more freely purchased, but at slightly reduced prices. The business since our last embraces about 12,000 bbls., chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 37½ @ 8 43¾
Straight State	8 43¾ @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 87½ @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 62½ @ 11 50

Towards the close, holders were somewhat reluctant sellers at these rates, and generally claimed an advance. Canadian remains quiet and languid—with sales of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 87½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,250 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31¼ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 62½@$3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in slack request, while it is pretty freely offered, but not at rates to suit buyers. The market is, therefore, dull, and somewhat unsettled. The sales since our last comprise only about 6,400 bushels, including Western White, at $2 20; do. Red, at $1 94; and Southern Red, at $2 10, ℔ bush. Rye has not varied much. About 18,000 bushels found buyers, at $1 30@$1 33 ℔ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are plenty, and procurable at 59c.@64c. for Western, and 49c.@51c. for State, ℔ bush.—though some holders ask a little more. Corn continues abundant and depressed. We have but to report sales of 26,000 bushels, at 97c.@99c. for Western Mixed, in store and delivered; $1 02 for Southern White, and 90c.@95c. for new Southern Yellow, ℔ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. The sales since our last embrace about 540 bbls., at $19 87½@$20 for Mess, and $16 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Green Hams are worth 10¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged; the sales since our last include [illegible] Country Prime; $18 [illegible] for do. Mess, and $[illegible] for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess [illegible] inactive and languid, at from $[illegible] ℔ [illegible]. Hams are quiet and depressed, at [illegible]. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@[illegible] for Ohio; 24c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¼c.@11¼c.

RICE—About 500 tcs. have been sold since our last, at $5 37½@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—The unfavorable European news has seemingly scarcely affected the confidence of holders of these, in view of the very light stock in this and the neighboring markets, still claiming [illegible] prices. On this account the business [illegible] [illegible]

TALLOW—Is quiet, but [illegible].

TOBACCO—Domestic [illegible] while Spanish is actively inquired for at full prices. The sales since Tuesday include 37 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@10½c.; 70 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible]; Florida at 13c.@20c.; 1,000 Havana at [illegible]; [illegible] Cienfuegos and 262 St. Domingo, for export, [illegible] 200 Yara, to the trade, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, in lots, at 40¼c.@40¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers were not disposed to accede to the claims of shipowners to-day. Hence, there was not much animation in the business, and there was some irregularity in quotations. The accommodation continued rather scant, which helped to maintain the confidence of shipowners. The amount of produce offering was moderate, especially for British ports.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 14.

The transactions in Iron during the past week have been few. Sales [illegible] tons at $[illegible] for No. 1 Pig and $26 for No. 2. Bars quiet, at $[illegible] 50. Nails firm at $4@$4 25. Sheet Iron active at $15. Plates firm at $3 75@$4 for puddled, and $[illegible] @$[illegible] for charcoal. American Rails $[illegible] 50.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales to-day 11,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$5,300 City R. R. 6s, C.&P. [illegible]; $1,050 City Warrants, [illegible]; $15,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84¼; $700 do., 84¾; $1,000 Alleg. County 6s, Connell, 61½; $3,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '43, 88; 130 Reading R. R. 44¾; 209 do., 44¾; 4 Penn. R. R., 41¼; 58 do. 43; 11 Mineshill R. R. 46; 32 Little Schuyl. R. R. 44; 106 Schuyl. Nav. Pref. 20¾; 40 Washington City Gas, 31; 100 Morris Canal, 12¼; 50 Cumberland Valley R. R. 1st Pref. [illegible]; 150 Union Bank, Tenn., 30; 10 Bank of Penn., 113¼; 10 Bank of N. Lib., 60¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 118¾; Philadel. 6s, 99¾@[illegible]; Penn. 5s, 84¼@84½; Read. R. R. 45¼@45½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 90@92; Penna. Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 12¼@12½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73½@74; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18¼@19; Schuylkill Naviga'n Pref. 20½@20¾; Long Island R. R. 12¼@12½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7½@7¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1¼; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¼@1½.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig H. W. Monteiro, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. E. D. Thayer, (late of ship Cleopatra,) John J. Tonkin, second officer of do.; P. J. Thayer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 55 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Union, Adams, Havre, M. Livingston.
Bark A. Fish, Wolfe, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes.
Brigs J. W. Warner, York, St. Thomas, [illegible] & Co.; Franklin, (Br.,) Putnam, Norfolk, J. B. Whitney; Antelope, (Br.,) Moore, Buenos Ayres, Zellar & [illegible]; Martha, (Br.,) Wood, Halifax, Boome & [illegible]; Telegraph, (Br.,) St. Johns, C. W. & E. Rowland.
Schrs. Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; S. Minor, Bolles, Philadelphia, J. W. [illegible]; York, Adkins, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Julius, Leon, St. Jago de Cuba, E. F. Metcalf.
Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, [illegible].

Arrived.

Ship E. H. Boody, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Kneme, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order. Has been 21 ds. from Gibraltar. Oct. 19, off Cape de Gatt, was run into by Swedish bark Caroline, bound up the Mediterranean, which carried away the E. H. B.'s jib-boom, head-gear, &c. The C. lost mainmast, [illegible] and other damage. Nov. 15, lat. 41, lon. 20, spoke and boarded bark Nautilus, of and for Boston, from [illegible]; supplied us with bread. Nov. 17, lat. 41, lon. [illegible], [illegible] from S. W. to N. W., [illegible] [illegible] lat. 39 12, lon. 62, spoke and boarded the Br. bark Victoria, of St. John, N. B., Kenney, from Alexandria, D. C., for Cork, for orders, who supplied us with provisions. The E. H. B. has experienced heavy weather the entire passage. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Grand Banks, with heavy gales from S. W. to N. W. Was towed to the City by steam-tug Leviathan, Capt. Hazard.

Ship Sophia Walker, (of Boston,) McKay, Padang 118 ds., via St. Helena 58 ds., with coffee and pepper, buffalo hides, &c., to Brown, Brothers & Co. Put into St. Helena (where she lay for 5 days) to caulk the upper works, leaking, when 3 days out from Padang, arrived there [illegible] within 4 miles of Sandy Hook on the [illegible] inst., and during the storm of that day, (wind S.,) was compelled to haul off shore; received some slight damage. Was towed up by steamtug Titan, Capt. Parks.

Ship Flying Cloud, (clipper,) Creesy, [illegible] and Manao Roads Sept. 7, with teas and silks to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 3. Has experienced light winds throughout the passage, until Dec. 8, at which time experienced a very heavy gale from S. W., lost maintopsail, and was struck by a sea which [illegible] companion overboard, and has had bad weather ever since. Was towed to the City by steamtug Achilles.

Ship Tejuca, Gregory, Bahia Nov. 6, with sugar, to Foster, Johnston & Co. Had previous, bark [illegible], Dunkin, and brig Fairy, Willcher, Nov. 3, both for Rio Janeiro; Nov. 5, brig Chattanooga, for Rio Janeiro. The T. has experienced heavy weather on the passage; sprung fore and foretopsail yards, and foretopmast, carried away maintopgallantmast, split sails, &c.; have been blown off the coast. Was towed to the City by steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrell.

Ship Washington, (new, of Gardiner,) [illegible] 3 ds., in ballast to master. Was towed to the City by the steamtug Jacob Bell.

Bark Thomas Ritchie, (Br.,) Smith, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Wm. I. Dowling.

Brig Susan Small, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, St. Jago de Cuba 40 ds., with sugar, molasses and tobacco to J. Thomson; vessel to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Brig H. W. Monteiro, (of Phoenix,) Curtis, Rio Janeiro Oct. 17, with coffee to Reynolds & Cushman. Was towed to the City by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Brig Gen. Pierce, (of Baltimore,) Hall, Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 30, with coffee and palm oil to master. Has experienced heavy gales on the passage, sprung check, and been leaking badly.

Schr. Mary Cameron, Halifax, 14 ds., with herring and mackerel to [illegible].

Schr. Local Scranton, Lawden, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence. Reports steamer C. Vanderbilt sunk at Ward's Island, and full of water at high tide.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to E. N. E.

Memoranda.

The Sound steamers due here this morning (Friday) from the East, were all detained in the East River, above Hell Gate, in a dense fog. The Empire State, from Fall River, did not arrive till about 9 A. M., and the [illegible] from Norwich, came in at 11 A. M. The C. Vanderbilt, from Stonington, in letting go her anchor at the east end of Ward's Island, swung round with the ebb tide, and got on the rocks broadside too. It was at 3 A. M. The Connecticut came alongside and waited till 10 o'clock, when she took off her passengers, 12 in number, and the mails, and brought them to the City. It was about half tide when she struck, and would be in a bad situation at low water. The steamtugs Huntress and Hercules went to her assistance at 10 o'clock, and it was thought they would get her off at the next high water. If they do not succeed the Francis Skiddy or the Commodore will take her place in the line.

Capt. Hall, of brig Gen. Pierce, fm. Monrovia, reports: Aug. 30, off Little Cestros, passed a foretopsail schr. [illegible] to the southward; she was painted black, and appeared to be of American build; would not show her colors; her sails were of cotton canvas, some of American and some of English cut; carried 4 jibs; we learned afterwards that she had laid too off Mitton, (a native town,) and been boarded by Crooman, who were told at first that only chickens were wanted—afterwards a desire was expressed to purchase oil, but no efforts were made to procure any; they reported her crew to be Spanish; she is believed to be a slaver. Sept. 1, schr. Alexander Mitchell, of [illegible], of New-York,) sailed from Bissau for the leeward coast. Aug. 5, a Salem brigantine, Capt. Cook, parted her cables at Mitton, and sailed for Sierra Leone to refit; she was leaking badly. Oct. 1, Hamburg brig [illegible] sailed from Bassa for Sinoe.

Mr. T. Barker, one of the Hell Gate pilots, states that the steamer C. Vanderbilt ashore at Ward's Island yesterday afternoon, (14th,) at 2 o'clock, reports that she was then sunk and full of water at high tide. This was affirmed by report of propeller Westchester, which arrived here at 4 o'clock P. M., from Providence. Steamtugs Huntress and Hercules got off most of the freight and furniture and brought it to the City. Nothing remains on board that can be injured by salt water. The steamtugs returned last evening with a steam pump, &c., for relieving the C. V.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat. 31 44 S., lon. 34 10 E., bark Sinbad, from Isle of France for Liverpool.

Nov. 10, lat. 17, lon. 39 30, brig Samuel [illegible], fm. New-Orleans for Rio Janeiro.

Nov. 11, 9 18 S., lon. 34 34, bark [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 30 days out.

Nov. 12, lat. 6 52 S., lon. 34 10 ship [illegible], from [illegible].

Nov. 16, lat. 4 31 S., lon. 31 20 W., bark [illegible], from Liverpool for Mozambique.

Nov. 27, lat. 25 N., lon. 68, brig Chesapeake, fm. [illegible] for Santa Cruz, 7 ds. out.

Dec. 1, lat. 38 20, lon. 71 35, bark Fanny, 4 ds. from Providence for Apalachicola in ballast.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia, Nov. 6 ship Sea Ranger, Paterson, fm. Swansea for Calcutta, Nov. 9; barks [illegible], from New-Orleans for New-York, Nov. 1; W. O. Lewis, from and for Buenos Ayres, Nov. 28; brig [illegible], from Baltimore, [illegible].

At Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 26, schr. [illegible], of Monrovia; also a Br. brig, from [illegible].

In Sinoe Harbor, Sept. 8, bark [illegible], of New-York bound to Cape Palmas and the leeward.

At St. Helena, Oct. 27, bark [illegible], [illegible] Snow, laying off and on to procure men. The Ala. Frigate Bird, from [illegible] London, put in for provisions, and sailed again Oct. 31.